



A SCENE on Trinity College Campus, Hartford, Connecticut.

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CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY • MAY • 1939

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GENUINE HOSPITALITY NEVER INJURES BUSINESS

By E. KENT HUBBARD

BEGINNING with the days of the Yankee peddler of tinware and gadgets, who distributed his wares (1741-1865) from house to house and to trading settlements throughout the nation, Connecticut industry has been adding to its long list of customers, now running well up into the millions. But it is safe to say that comparatively few of them have ever seen the production homes of their favorite Connecticut products, and an equally good guess that hundreds of thousands have never eyed a foot of Connecticut's charming and historical landscape. Whatever may have kept the customer and prospect for Connecticut merchandise away from the state in the past, at least the excuse of distance will be blasted when hundreds of thousands of them visit the New York World's Fair from now until next October 31, and perhaps many thousands more next year.

While we of industrial Connecticut were hosts to a substantial number of relatives, friends and customers during our Tercentenary celebration four years ago, the opportunity for hospitality now offered because of the proximity of the stellar attractions at the New York World's Fair is immeasurably greater than that afforded by any previous event. Realizing this Governor Baldwin has recently keynoted it in a series of advertising messages published in the Connecticut press through the courtesy of the Southern New England Telephone Company. Said the governor, in part, "Among these World's Fair visitors will be hundreds of thousands of our own friends, relatives and business acquaintances in other states. . . .

"Let us do everything we can—by every means in our power—to have them visit Connecticut before or after they see the Fair. Or better still, to have them live in Connecticut during their vacation, and make their trips to the Fair from here! . . .

"Furthermore, when our visitors arrive, let us so impress them with our courtesy and old-fashioned New England helpfulness that they will want to come to Connecticut again—and again!"

As one in full accord with the governor's view of this great opportunity for hospitality now open to all citizens of the state, I urge Connecticut manufacturers to invite their customers and friends to visit their respective plants, and to tarry for a brief vacation, either before, during or after their visit to the Fair. While they are here let us acquaint them with the many contributions Connecticut has made and is continuing to make to the life of this nation and to the world. Let our visitors know that the technique of mass production which changed our world economy

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FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION

LAST month, relief, neutrality, wage and hour act revisions, Wagner Act revisions, and money powers of the President took the lion's share of the legislative headlines. The administration's "right hand" debated with the "left" on appeasement and reform. On the appeasement side, Edward J. Noble of Greenwich, a liberal Republican, resigned the week of April 9 as chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority to become executive assistant to Secretary Hopkins. A business man, who made a fortune selling candy "Life Savers", to the world, and who combines an intimate knowledge of business and industrial problems with a desire to "make good" in public life, Mr. Noble is being looked upon hopefully by many as the one who can breathe "life" into the faltering business appeasement program started by the now "ill and absent" Secretary of Commerce, Hopkins. On the reform side, President Roosevelt sat heavily when he refused to address the annual Chamber of Commerce convention while at the same time accepting a bid to speak before The Retailers' National Forum to be held in Washington, May 22 and 23. Die-hard New Dealers are said to be putting up strong resistance against any modification of their reform program by appeasement sponsors who are equally determined to stay in Washington until confidence in government is restored and the dangers of war minimized.

In its fourth month of this session, Congress has finally settled down to serious consideration of troublesome labor legislation. This together with the protracted issue on neutrality, ironing out of reorganization, railroad relief, and possibility of new tax legislation has largely killed the prospect of early adjournment. Guesses on the date run from early to late July.

On the Fire. It appears certain that Social Security tax for Old Age Benefits will be frozen at 1% for both employee and employer instead of being raised to 1½% as now slated for next January.

Amendments to Fair Labor Standards Act proposed in H. R. 5435 (Norton Wage-Hour omnibus bill) have been approved by the House Labor Committee and are expected to pass both Senate and House. Although all details of these amendments have not been made public it is known that

white collar workers receiving \$200.00 or more a month are exempted and employers are protected from retroactive prosecution for complying with regulations promulgated by Administrator Andrews, which have been subsequently invalidated. Amendments are also said to permit employers to pay for overtime in terms of "time off".

Hearings are still in progress on the Wagner Labor Relations Act amendments with the proponents fighting hard, but at the same time with the realization that appointment of William Leiserson, chairman of the National Mediation Board, to head N. L. R. B. will limit modification of the Act to one or two slight changes at the most. One possible modification would permit employers to ask for bargaining elections before actually entering into bargaining with any labor group claiming the majority. (See Connecticut Observer, April 29 for further eliminating details.)

No sooner had the \$100,000,000 compromise appropriation for WPA expenses until July 1 passed under the President's pen on April 13, when steam was released behind Senator Byrnes' bill proposing a revamping of the work relief and public works set-up. Senate Committee on Relief and Unemployment approved certain major provisions as follows: Creation of an independent agency to co-ordinate the functions of PWA, WPA, Public Roads Bureau and other Public Works and Relief Agencies, with all contract work under Public Works programs to be subject to prevailing wage section of Public Contracts Act and other types of projects subject to the standards contained in the Fair Labor Standards Act. Most controversial provisions approved by the Committee are those setting up a formula for distribution of Federal funds and extension of civil service to persons employed under Work Relief programs.

Status of Major Industrial Legislation. S. 107—permitting taxing of incomes from U. S. securities, now pending before Senate Finance Committee.

S. 1032 and H. R. 3331—both would extend Walsh-Healey Act, permitting Federal fixation of wage-hours for government contractors; now

pending before House Judiciary Committee and probability of hearings before sub-committee of Senate Education and Labor. John L. Lewis strong for passage of this legislation.

S. 330—Borah-O'Mahoney bill which would require licensing of corporations; still pending before Senate Judiciary Committee.

S. 1691—Barkley Stream Pollution bill which advocates control of stream pollution through Public Health Service; approved by Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and now on Senate Calendar.

S. 1970—LaFollette Civil Liberties bill which provides heavy penalties for "oppressive" labor practices by employers; now pending in Senate Education and Labor Committee. It's a virtual "double" for that portion of the National Labor Relations Act which outlines "unfair labor practices". It merely adopts the new term "oppressive labor practices" and in addition names larger penalties. It, like the Labor Relations Act, is written to apply to employers only.

For further details of federal legislation, members should follow the Association's weekly letter "Connecticut's Observer in Washington."

STATE LEGISLATION

With a few rare exceptions hearings on all bills have been completed except those which may originate hereafter in committees. Chief among the exceptions are: Several bills held by the Aviation Committee which had not, at press time, scheduled any of them; one Labor Committee bill on "elevators", and the Hartford bridge bills scheduled for May 9 before Roads, Bridges and Rivers Committee.

Despite the completion of the majority of hearings, practically all of the controversial legislation is still in committee. Among the controversial legislation now in committee, is included compulsory automobile insurance, automobile inspection, dual job bill, anti-injunction bill, motor truck regulations, baby fair labor standards act, amendments to workmen's compensation act, boiler inspection bill, unemployment compensation amendments, meat inspection, and bills for the establishment of new trade schools.

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TRINITY COLLEGE

Editor's Note. This, the fourth article in a series on Connecticut's educational institutions, was prepared by George W. Smith. Through the series *Connecticut Industry* hopes to show how its colleges, University and trade schools contribute toward making Connecticut an ideal location for business and enjoyable living.

LIKE the small town of which Connecticut is so proud because there are found all the elements which make up a large community, so the small New England colleges have all the elements of the large universities such as Yale, Columbia, and Harvard. Trinity College, set on a hill-top in the southwest section of Hartford, offers the cultural life of a liberal

arts institution with the close touch of trained scholars and teachers, where each undergraduate enjoys the benefit of individual instruction and contacts.

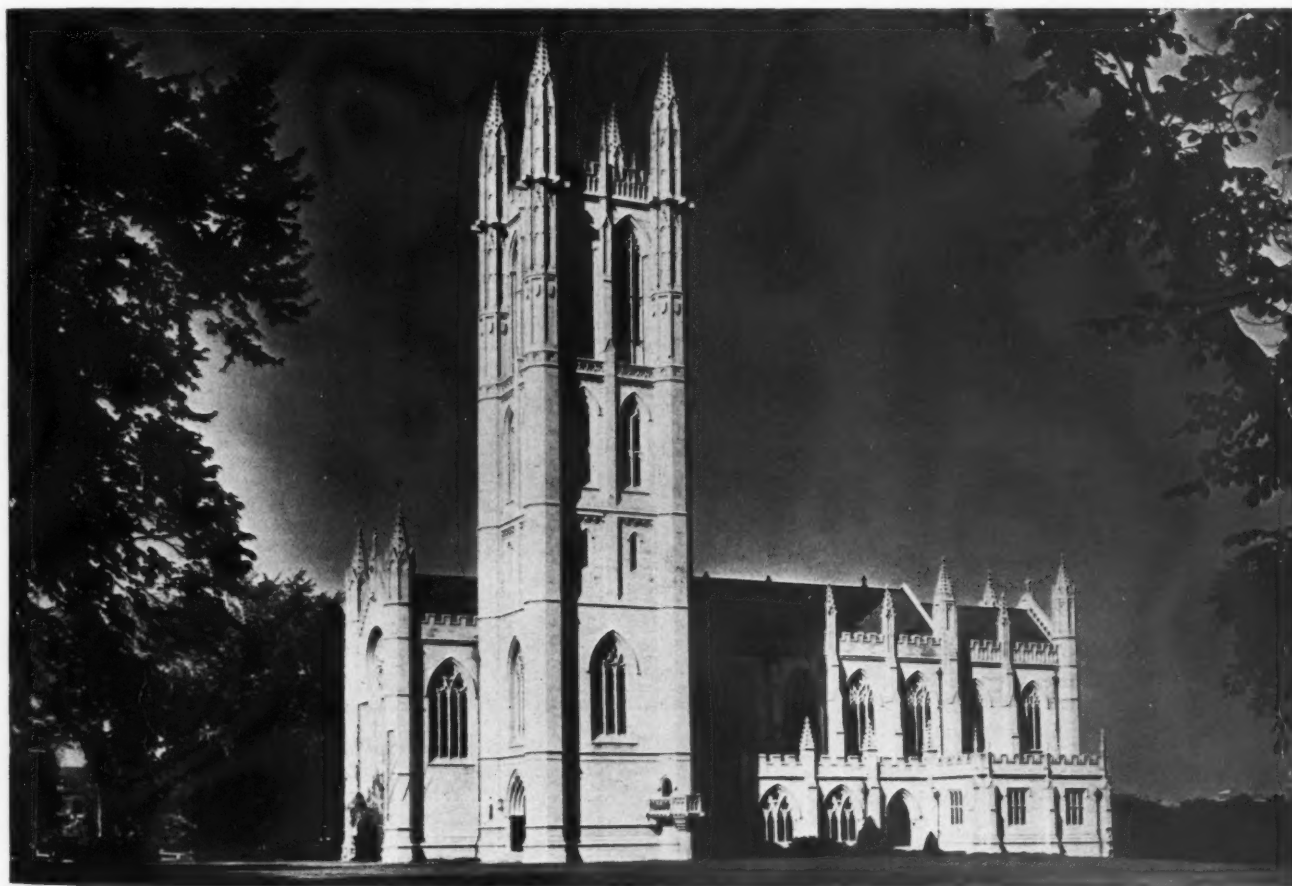
As for its contributions to the community and the state in which it is contained, Trinity College may well point with pride to the leaders who have gone forth from its ivied walls into the fields of insurance, rail-roading, chemical research, medicine, law, and business administration and also to the ever growing linkage with the cultural life of the city of Hartford by lectures, organ recitals, facilities for adult education in extension courses, and in other ways.

Trinity's Gifts

With its more than one hundred years of history and close connection

with the community Trinity has been able to educate executives of insurance companies, manufacturing organizations, and public utilities, while still preserving, through its contributions of men to the teaching profession and the ministry, its share in the cultural side of human existence. Its motto, "Pro Ecclesia et Patria," "For Church and State," ensures that it will never forget its close ties with Connecticut's history nor fail to lead its citizens in the paths of learning.

Not only in the peaceful walks of life but also in times of great crisis the "college on the hill" has always offered its men to the service of the country. During the Civil War practically the whole college turned out for service, giving Generals G. A. Steadman and Strong Vincent to the nation, and in Henry H. Brownell



THE Gothic Chapel on the North Campus.

having the "battle laureate of America." During the World War more than 200 alumni and undergraduates participated in varied fields along the battle front, and the college itself was turned into a military college in 1918 for the period of one year.

Although until quite recently graduates of Trinity available for business careers have not been immediately accessible because a large propor-



DR. REMSEN B. OGILBY
President of Trinity College

tion pursued advanced studies in graduate schools, today about 20 per cent of the graduating class are placed in industries and retail outfits both inside and out of the state.

Training Facilities—Chemistry

With its new chemistry laboratory completed in 1936 Trinity became equipped with some of the finest facilities for training in fundamental techniques in the chemical field of any school in the country. By a new system of rotation of recently graduated instructors in chemistry, who have the opportunity to continue their special research problems along with a light teaching load, Trinity has been able to train men for work in industry who, although not specializing in any phase of chemistry, have been able to attack problems presented to them in such varied industries as aviation, electrical products, optical works, photographic equipment, and also in public health laboratories.

Although Trinity College has never felt that it should take on any laboratory work where private laboratories

were fitted to carry on tests for industry or government, it has always been the policy of the various scientific departments to cooperate insofar as it was possible with any project where Trinity's equipment was unique. So it has been that at various times the Trinity laboratories have acted as material testing stations, public health laboratories, and chemical analysis headquarters.

Pre-Medical

Trinity College's record in the preparing of pre-medical students for further training has been enviable, and graduates majoring in this field have found their applications readily accepted by most of the Class A Medical schools in this country. Of last year's freshman class of about 180, approximately 40 entrants elected this medical course, even though the requirements for recommendation to graduate school are very rigid.

Personal Relationship and Scholarship

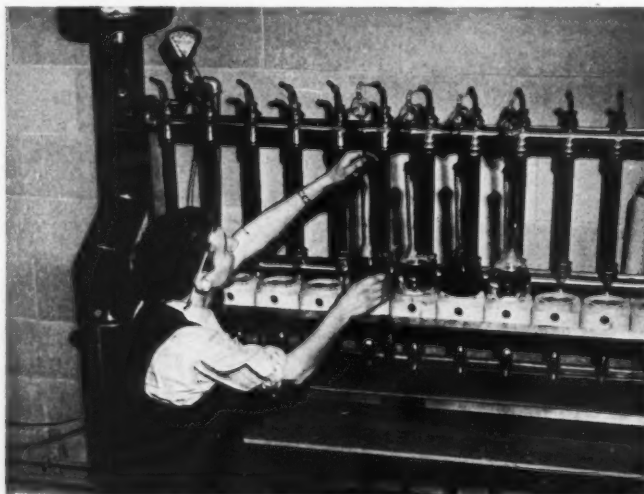
Part of the explanation of Trinity's success lies in the recognition of the fact which all New England small colleges realize is their strong point—a close personal relationship between faculty and student body and a high

itself, is the strong claim which brings students from all over the United States. At Trinity the ratio between students and teachers is about ten to one. In this way individual instruction and grounding in fundamentals of learning are emphasized.

A Look Backwards

Trinity College, originally Washington College, was founded in 1823 by a group of Episcopal Churchmen interested in the establishment of another collegiate institution in addition to the existing Yale University. Dr. Thomas Church Brownell, Bishop of Connecticut, headed the agitation for this second college in Connecticut; and the way was paved for its foundation by the passage in 1818 of a new constitution for Connecticut, which provided equality in the state government for all religious bodies, hitherto exclusively limited to Congregationalists.

The Charter of Washington College, so named in order to forestall opposition in the Legislature and also to show deference to the Episcopal leader of the War of Independence, provided that no religious test might ever be imposed as a condition for the admission of any President, Professor, or any other officer. Thus the College, from the granting of the Charter in



A STUDENT, sleeves rolled up, pencil behind his ear, is ready to check up on his distillation.

requirement of scholarship for admission and for graduation. Training for leadership rather than specialization, which may be pursued in graduate schools or by training in the industry

May, 1823, became the first institution of learning in New England, if not in America, to recognize the great principle of religious toleration as a basis in developing the spirit of educa-



THIS new Chemistry building is believed to be the most complete in any college and is typical of the rapid strides Trinity has been making to bring her equipment up to the minute in every detail.

tional training. On May 12, soon after the Charter had been granted by the General Assembly, the Corporation of Yale met to repeal its test act.

With the passage of the act of incorporation the citizens of Hartford became highly elated, setting off cannons and lighting bonfires in honor of the event. The Charter provided that, as in the foundation of Yale University, the town contributing the largest amount of money for construction of the college would become the home of Washington College. \$50,000 was soon contributed, largely subscribed by the citizens of Hartford. Although Middletown offered the income from its public stone quarries as an inducement for the college to settle there, Hartford was chosen, and a fourteen-acre site on an elevation, then on the outskirts of the city, was selected. This site later became the location of the present State Capitol.

Dr. Brownell naturally became the first President of the new college. He had had the aid of such men as the Rev. Nathaniel S. Wheaton, Rector of Christ Church, Hartford, Charles Sigourney, and David Watkinson in getting the approval of the Connecticut Legislature for the incorporation in spite of the latent resentment felt in Connecticut due to the Great Exodus of President Timothy Cutler and other Yale instructors into the Episcopal Church. He had been a tutor and professor at Union College for ten

years and was well fitted to take on the burden of managing the new Episcopal institution which was still looked upon askance by the great majority of Connecticut citizens.

The first college buildings erected on the present State Capitol site were designed by Samuel F. B. Morse, better known today as the inventor of the telegraph, and by Solomon Willard, architect of the Bunker Hill Monument. The two brownstone buildings contained dormitory facilities for 100 students.

The motto, "Pro Ecclesia et Patria," was lived up to by its first graduates. Many of them became governors and congressmen. The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church has always since that time contained a large proportion of Trinity men. In 1826 the saintly Bishop Jolly of Scotland received the first degree; and the first commencement, held in August, 1827, saw the granting of B.A. degrees to ten men. In 1826 there were 50 students registered; in 1889, 136; and in 1937, 500, at which number the college means to keep the registration.

Washington College had the second largest college library of the period, being next to Harvard in size and the result of the collection by Dr. Samuel F. Jarvis. In addition it had a cabinet of minerals, a greenhouse, and an arboretum.

To the modern day student the regulations in force then are amusing.

The schoolday began at six during the autumn and winter months, and at five-thirty during the summer term, with bedtime at ten o'clock and study periods during which the students had to remain in their rooms.

Students had to "abstain from all amusements and all noise which may cause interruption, such as loud conversation, singing, playing on musical instruments, and the like." No textbook might be brought into the recitation room by the student, except at the recitation of Languages. "Going to any tavern or any victualing house for the purpose of eating and drinking," without the presence of a parent, guardian, or patron was expressly prohibited. The student might not attend a "theatre, circus, or any similar amusement place." No student might possess a "gun, pistol, dirk, or sword cane," wear a mask, or dress in disguise.

Tuition was \$11 a term for three terms of the year; room rent, \$3.50; use of the Library, \$1. The cost of sweeping the rooms, ringing the bells, fuel for recitation rooms, and printing expenses came to two dollars a term. The student was forbidden to handle any money, but the Bursar must purchase everything which the student needed.

One of the founders, Rev. Nathaniel Wheaton, went to England to gather a library and some philosophical apparatus, and soon after returning, he

became the second President of the College upon the retirement in 1831 of Bishop Brownell, who wished to devote more time to the Diocese. Two professorships were secured by President Wheaton—the Hobart Professorship, a gift of individuals and corporations in New York, and the Seabury Professorship, a legacy from Nathan Warren of Troy. Under his presidency the campus was laid out and beautified.

The next president, Rev. Dr. Silas Totten, Professor of Mathematics for a time, served from 1837 to 1848 and raised a scholarship fund and a library fund. During his administration a new building, Brownell Hall, was added to the original layout.

Because of the confusion which the name Washington College aroused in connection with the numerous institutions with the same name, it was decided in May, 1845 to change the name of the College to Trinity College, thus attesting the faith of the founders and showing its association with colleges in England and Ireland of the same name. At this time the Alumni became a part of the academic structure. Thus Trinity became one of the first colleges to admit alumni to a representation in the councils of the Trustees. In this same year the eighth chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was organized at Trinity as Beta of Connecticut, the first Beta Chapter of this honorary scholastic fraternity in the United States.

When, in 1848, Rev. Dr. John Williams took office as President, he was only thirty-one years old, and although he was elected Assistant Bishop of Connecticut in 1851, he did not retire from administration until three years later as Bishop of the Diocese. With the establishment of an informal department of theology at the College, the beginnings of Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown in 1854 and later in New Haven were foreshadowed.

Among subsequent Presidents was numbered Samuel Eliot, relative of the great Harvard President, who served during the early years of the Civil War, even though the College was depleted by the recruiting of students in both the Northern and Southern armies. It was not until Rev. Dr. J. B. Kerfoot, later to become Bishop of Pittsburgh, came in 1864 that a beginning might be made of increasing the depleted student body. His service in reuniting the North and South in the Episcopal Church was done during this period, and he aided

in the foundation of the Scovill Professorship at Trinity.

For a number of years the citizens of Hartford had been pressing to obtain the College site as a place for the location of the new State Capitol; and when, in 1872, the Trustees purchased a new site of eighty acres, one mile from the center of the city, the Bushnell Park plot was relinquished. The new site commanded a fine view in every direction and was more than one hundred feet above the level of Connecticut. Under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Pynchon, '41, who was inaugurated as President in 1874, ground was broken in 1875 and two sections, Seabury and Jarvis Halls, were completed along the western edge of the tract in 1878. Each was three hundred feet in length and with the addition of the mid-section, Northam Towers, erected in 1882 through the generosity of Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Northam, the College could lay claim to having the longest college buildings under one roof in the world.

The celebrated London architect, William Burges, was the designer of these French Secular Gothic buildings, built of brown Portland sandstone and trimmed with white Ohio sandstone. The architecture was later to cause a graduate of Trinity, S. Breck P. Trowbridge, for whom the new swimming pool and squash court gymnasium unit, erected in 1929, was named and who was a designer of at least sixteen college buildings on other campuses, to say that all his architectural ability was due to his associations with the College. The new dormitories were an innovation in an era of closed windows, providing that each bedroom might be thoroughly ventilated.

During the administration of Dr. George Williamson Smith, who turned down a Bishopric rather than leave Trinity, the President's House was constructed in 1885, the Gymnasium in 1887, the Jarvis Hall of Science in 1888. The Gymnasium was erected through the subscriptions from the Alumni, and the home of the Physics and Chemistry Departments was the gift of Mr. George A. Jarvis.

Under President Smith the curriculum was divided into four courses of study, requiring in each a practical training in applied science. Also under his presidency the principles on which Trinity bases its training were largely enunciated: a dormitory system, non-segregation of science and arts

students, study of philosophy, and emphasis on Chapel attendance to create a religious atmosphere in College life.

The next president, Dr. Flavel S. Luther, '70, who had been a professor at Racine, Kenyon, and Trinity Colleges, was inaugurated in 1904, and under his direction the College made great strides in the erection of buildings and in the building up of enrollment. Boardman Hall, containing a museum of models of extinct vertebrates and skeletons and mounted specimens of modern vertebrates and invertebrates, was erected on the South Campus. Facilities for biological, geological, and physiological study are provided there, together with apparatus for psychological tests.

Through the generosity of J. Pierpont Morgan in memory of his lifelong friend, Bishop Williams, the Williams Memorial Library was built in 1914 to contain the administration offices and the library of the College which now numbers upwards of 125,000 volumes.

The present President, Dr. Remsen B. Ogilby, inaugurated in 1920 after several years spent in teaching at St. Paul's School, Concord, and Baguio School, the Philippines, has been largely successful in erecting new dormitory facilities in Cook Dormitory, built in 1932; a new swimming pool, Trowbridge Memorial, erected in 1929; a new dining hall and cafeteria; tennis courts on which New England tournaments have been played; and has projected plans for the erection of a new dormitory unit and a new administration building.

Although a graduate of a large university, Harvard, he believes that the small liberal arts college has much to offer the general student. With this in mind he has built up the College to the present fine scholastic standing which it enjoys today with the general average among the whole student body over 75 per cent and about ten per cent of the students on the Dean's List. The student body has been fixed at the limit of 500 in order to preserve the peculiar advantage which the small college enjoys, the advantage of personal contacts with the faculty.

Modern Facilities

The Chemistry Building, finished in 1936, was built of the same stone as the new dormitories, and provides adequate facilities for elementary and research chemical studies. The large

auditorium, which has been used for motion picture exhibitions and public lectures including the recent Tercentenary Celebration of the Adoption of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, was the scene of the Francis P. Garvan Lectures last year, which were given in honor of the man who had done so much for the College during the erection of the Chemistry Building and served to inform the citizens of Hartford of the aims and methods of modern science.

The College Chapel, a gift of Mr. William G. Mather, '77, of Cleveland, was completed in 1932. A Gothic triumph recapturing the charm of Magdalen College, Oxford, it is fashioned out of Indiana limestone and towers 163 feet into the sky to become one of the landmarks of Hartford. Its interior decorations reveal the honesty and pride of craft of Connecticut artisans. The stained glass, carved woodwork, and sculpturings well repay a visit, especially at the Sunday afternoon Vesper Service, when the great organ of 3,872 pipes and 74 stops blends with the harmonious voices of the College Choir to give a never-to-be-forgotten effect.

The Carillon of thirty bells in the tower was given by Rev. John F. Plumb and his wife in memory of their son, John Landon of the Class of 1925. Recitals are given on the carillon and the organ at frequent intervals and are always open to the public as the College's contribution to the civic culture of Hartford.

With the proposed building program in mind, which also embraces the erection of a Field House to replace the present Gymnasium, and with the completed enclosure of the campus with a wrought iron fence, together with a plan for the planting of trees and general landscaping, the College looks forward to a continued history of progress as one of a long line of New England institutions, needing only that Yankee pride and ingenuity to cope with new and varied situations in educational and national life with complete confidence.

Trinity can point with pride to such men as the recently retired Federal Judge Joseph Buffington, who served the longest term in the history of the Federal Bench, and to Philip J. McCook, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, who recently was responsible for part of the cleanup of New York City with Thomas Dewey as prosecutor. It can boast of at least two vice presidents

of Hartford insurance companies. It can show men who rank at the top of the teaching profession as professors and principals, as headmasters and teachers. The president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, E. Kent Hubbard, is a Trinity graduate in the Class of 1892 and a former member of its Board of Trustees. Richardson Wright, editor of *House and Garden*, is also a Trustee and graduate.

Among its Faculty, Trinity boasts of leaders in their fields. Dr. Thomas H. Bissonnette, Professor of Biology, has been cooperating with the State Fish and Game Commission in the production of pheasants earlier in the season to enable them to grow larger before the hunting season begins. Dr. Odell Shepard, James J. Goodwin Professor of English Literature, is a Pulitzer Prize Winner and the author of a forthcoming book on his adopted native state, Connecticut. The Professor of Economics, Philip E. Taylor, has recently completed a report on the finances of the State of Connecticut for the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association.

Through a program of extension courses at night and in the summer, Trinity has been able to reach many who had not been able hitherto to get courses of college grade in Hartford. More than 2,500 persons have already taken advantage of these courses. A recent innovation has been the inauguration of a series of radio programs, some of them coming directly from the college, which aim to give to the listeners some of the atmosphere and some of the attractions which the College offers.

So Trinity College feels that it is taking part in the upbuilding of Connecticut, training its leaders (for about half of its graduates live in Connecticut) and giving to its citizens the cultural advantages of an institution of higher learning.

FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 2)

Most important action with respect to industry which occurred in April was as follows: rejection of motor vehicle weight bills by committee; rejection of state income tax; rejection of bill preventing use of meters on typewriters; rejection of bill affecting employment of married women; rejection of child labor amendments in

senate; repeal of intimidation statute on grounds that breach of peace covers situation; passage of substitute bill defining conspiracy. The bill reads "Any person who shall combine, confederate or agree with another or others to accomplish any unlawful object by lawful means, or any lawful object by unlawful means, or any unlawful object by unlawful means, and, one or more of such persons who shall do any act in furtherance of such combine, confederation or agreement shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than fifteen years or both. No officer or member of any lawful organization shall be held liable for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members or agents of such organization except upon proof of participation in or authorization of such acts or of the ratification thereof."

With only some 23 legislative days remaining, it is almost inconceivable to visualize how all controversial bills can be run through the "legislative mill" by adjournment date, June 7, without committing wholesale slaughter or leaving them to die a natural death on adjournment day.

GENUINE HOSPITALITY

(Continued from page 1)

from the high-cost, hand-made era to one of high speed, low-cost production of thousands of utilitarian articles, within the reach of most pocketbooks, was born and developed in Connecticut. Let them know, too, that we make here practically everything "under the sun" with the exception of automobiles and heavy agricultural machinery and that our high rank in a dozen or more lines of endeavor is due to the prolific inventiveness and precise skill of our workers, the perception of management and to the intelligent conduct of our state government.

Let us not forget to tell our visitors that Connecticut, a tercentenary pioneer, welcomes new industrial pioneers who will have a part in building the "World of Tomorrow" so superbly visualized at the World's Fair. Most important of all, let us so concern ourselves with the comforts and pleasures of our guests that they will spread the story of Connecticut hospitality, ingenuity and beauty throughout the world, and return again another year. Genuine hospitality never injures business.

INDUSTRIAL GARDENING

By P. B. LAURENCE

Editor's Note. This is the third and last article in a series by an experienced nurseryman and writer detailing advantages and methods of industrial gardening.

Flower Bed Selections

HARDY Phlox are perhaps one of the most suitable subjects for the flower beds. They have the advantage of a long blooming period, from June till late in fall, and they succeed in almost any soil. They should be planted eighteen inches or two feet apart, and are most effective when plants of one variety only are used in separate beds. Thus one bed may be planted with a pink, another with a white, and a third with a dark red variety. One hundred good plants should not cost more than twenty dollars, and as they are perennials, coming up again from the root every spring, they are not a bad investment.

Cannas are excellent for summer flowering. A group of Cannas however situated always forms an imposing and striking picture "King Humbert" (red) is the best bronze leaved variety, and there are several green foliaged sorts bearing flowers of various colors. They should be planted about two feet apart. Well grown plants from three or four inch pots can be obtained from most nurserymen. They may cost about fifteen dollars per hundred, and should be planted out about May 20. The roots can be lifted in the fall after the first light frost has touched the foliage, and early in the spring they may be started into growth in the greenhouse.

Verbenas come in very useful as a low broad edging to surround beds of Cannas, and other tall growing plants. Dark blue Verbenas contrast well with any of the Canna colors. Beds in the foreground, where taller plants would be out of place, may be filled entirely with Verbenas, setting the plants about one foot apart. Verbenas embrace a wide range of colors, including pink, red, yellow, white, striped, light blue and dark blue. By using only one color for each bed a brilliant display may be obtained. To have Verbenas in bloom early in the

summer, they must be sown in February or March under glass. They can be sown outside in May, but will not bloom before the end of July.

Other plants that may be grown from seed are Zinnias and Portulaca. The former grows vigorously and flowers profusely. The Zinnia is a splendid bedding plant, but unless the dwarf varieties are used is rather rampant for formal beds. Its flowers, resembling small dahlias, are so well known as hardly to need description.

Portulaca is very dwarf. The numerous small flowers and fine spiny foliage are most attractive. It makes a fine show in small beds, and flourishes best in a light soil, and sunny aspect.

For Spring Flowering

For flowering in April and May nothing can compare with the popular

upon the Dutch import prices, show very little variation. After flowering, the bulbs may be lifted from the beds, replanted in some out-of-the-way place, and returned to the beds in the fall for flowering another season. Some tulips have a tendency to split up or otherwise deteriorate after the first spring's flowering. The "Darwin" and "Cottage" varieties, which flower in May, are more satisfactory in this respect than the earlier varieties. Often the same bulbs can be flowered satisfactorily for several years. The following varieties can be recommended as showy, and at the same time, moderate in price. Darwin and Cottage tulips (flowering in May); Pride of Haarlem, rosy carmine; Clara Butt, pink; Farncombe Sanders, scarlet; William Pitt, purple; Picotee, white margined pink; Inglescombe Yellow.



AN excellent example of good landscape gardening around a small plant.

Tulips, bulbs of which are imported each fall from Holland. These arrive in October and if planted during that month they will have plenty of time to develop roots before the advent of frosty weather. However, if the weather continues open they may still be planted in November. They can be obtained at any seed store, and prices for the best grade bulbs, being based

Some good early (April flowering) tulips are: Prince of Austria, orange-scarlet; Artus, red; Chrysolora, yellow; Fred. Moore, apricot; and White Hawk. Thus the flower beds which later will be devoted to Cannas, Verbenas and other summer flowering plants, can be made attractive for the early spring by planting tulips in the preceding fall. (Continued on page 10)

CHEMURGY MARCHES ON

By ROBERT D. McMILLEN, *Director of Information,*
National Farm Chemurgic Council, Inc.

Editor's Note. Believing that the comparatively new "Chemurgy" movement promises much toward the economic improvement of industry, agriculture and the entire nation, *Connecticut Industry* publishes in this issue the third in an intermittent series of articles and news topics. Differing from previous presentations on the subject, this one consists chiefly of news detailing specific developments.

Questions on "Chemurgy" will be answered on request.

THE most exciting chemurgic news of recent weeks has been the Fifth Annual National Farm Chemurgic Conference held at Jackson, Mississippi, March 29 through April 1. Sponsored by the Honorable Hugh White, governor of the state of Mississippi, and the National Farm Chemurgic Council, this significant meeting brought important industrialists, farm leaders and scientists from all over the nation to the capital of the chemurgic state. Perhaps the outstanding disclosure at the conference was that King Cotton is losing his throne to King Chemurgy.

In his keynote address Wheeler McMillen, president of the National Farm Chemurgic Council and editor-in-chief of *Farm Journal* and *Farmers Wife*, called the attention of the nation to this national conference where North and South met on common ground.

"We seek to call the attention of the entire nation to the South's extraordinary facilities for adding to the national wealth," he said. "We find southern agriculture determined to expand its production of real wealth. We find northern agriculture cheering the South's interest in chemurgy. Northern farmers realize keenly that by adding to its agricultural production increased quantities of meat and butter and eggs the South will seriously compete with the North; on the other hand, if southern agriculture goes chemurgic, producing oils and fibers and starches needed by the

nation, both sections will be material beneficiaries."

Aid to old King Cotton was promised by Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who discussed cotton research to be undertaken at the new million dollar Federal Regional Laboratory at New Orleans.

"Roughly, our cotton program calls for studies in five divisions," Dr. Knight said, listing them as follows: "Characteristics of cotton fiber, which make it adaptable to textiles; studies of the changing of cotton textile properties, which would make them more desirable, such as new resin finishes; processing cotton fiber into textiles for industrial use, for which they must be cheap, bagging and duck, for example; studies of cotton linters



THE researcher in Chemurgy seeks both new uses for farm products and new crops for old, that both agriculture and industry may enjoy greater prosperity.

for use in upholstery and for chemical cellulose; and studies of cotton seed oil, our biggest vegetable oil source."

Cotton research will not be the only project undertaken at the new southern regional laboratory, for sweet potatoes and peanuts will also be studied.

Clinton T. Revere of Laird, Bissell

& Meeds, New York City, explained the benefits that the South may reap from the building of cotton roads. Cotton roads, Mr. Revere explained, are constructed by placing strips of coarse, cotton fabric over an ordinary semi-liquid road base, then covering the membrane with another coat of hot, bituminous material, stone and then compacting it with a five-ton roller. The rest of the process is the usual one for building black-top roads. Such roads cost about five thousand dollars a mile and would consume an enormous amount of what is now surplus cotton. Mr. Revere said that test strips of the new type highway have definitely shown that cotton roads are much more durable than ordinary bituminous roads. Maintenance costs are reduced to a minimum.

The part that plant breeding can play in the development of new chemurgic crops was shown by D. T. Killough, agronomist in charge of cotton breeding at the Texas Experiment Station. Mr. Killough has evolved a new type of cotton almost wholly devoid of fiber, yet yielding large quantities of seed of high oil content. This baldheaded cotton may prove to be a solution of the problem of continued shortage of cotton seed faced by oil processors.

Of particular interest to the South was an afternoon devoted to wood pulp and paper. Previous to this session, Dr. Charles S. Williamson, head of the Department of Chemical Engineering at Tulane University in New Orleans, explained that paper mill installation costs in the South per ton-year are about \$29 as against \$43 in the North, while the growth of a pine tree to pulp size requires fifty years in the North as against only ten years in the South. Westbrook Steele, executive director of the Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wisconsin, headed the group of nine leaders in the pulp and paper field who warned the South against too hasty a development of an industry they believed already over-expanded. D. C. Everest, president of the Marathon Paper Mills Company of Rothschild, Wisconsin, maintained that "the mere fact that Kraft paper and board can be produced in such large quantities and so cheaply in the South does not necessarily mean that production of diversified grades will follow forthwith,"

but admitted that "there is no physical reason why any kind of paper mill cannot be constructed anywhere in the South."

Victor H. Schoffelmayer, agricultural editor of the Dallas (Texas) News, cited the construction of the South's first newsprint mill at Lufkin, Texas, and declared that the South "will become the center of the nation's paper industry." He said that from paper the chemist will lead the industrialist into the rayon and plastics industries and that the next dozen years will bring capital to the South to aid in the expansion of these industries that will be needed by the entire nation.

A special session was devoted to soybeans, perhaps the leading chemurgic crop. Edward J. Dies, president of the National Soybean Processors Association, Chicago, and G. G. McIlroy, president of the American Soybean Association, Irwin, Ohio, as leaders of the soybean growers and processors gathered at Jackson, declared that soybeans constituted an important means of ending the necessity of importing vegetable oils from foreign countries.

In a resolution passed by this soybean section of the National Farm Chemurgic Conference these soybean leaders pointed out that they believed that the Department of Agriculture, in ruling that soybeans are soil depleting, has led to the circulation of erroneous and misleading statements among farmers. This resolution urges that the Department amend its rulings so that soybeans "when grown on level or gently undulating land, and harvested in such a manner as to return the leaves, stems and pods to the land, be no longer classified as soil depleting."

Other soybean speakers pointed with pride to the enormous quantity of soybean oil used in edible products at the present time, only fifteen years after the establishment of the first soybean mill in Decatur, Illinois. Once more the outstanding importance of soybeans in the manufacture of many industrial products was emphasized.

Among the other significant topics discussed was the tung oil industry along the Gulf Coast. Dr. Charles C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, stated that "as yet no other oil or combination or modification of oils has been developed to take its place." Tung oil is a necessary ingredient in the manufac-

ture of electrical goods, printers' ink, linoleum, as water-proofing material for bags and various types of fabrics, and, of course, the finest grades of varnishes and lacquers. That there is a market for tung oil is shown by the fact that in 1938 the domestic crop yielded something under four million pounds of oil while the demand was for approximately 175 million pounds.

Harold Levey, chemical engineer of New Orleans, described a low cost, transparent, water-proof packaging sheet made from a base film composed of hydrated starch and coated with waterproofing cellulose derivatives.

Dr. L. K. Riggs, director of research of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation of Chicago, pointed out the opportunities for chemurgic development in the southern dairy industry by utilizing its by-products.

Cattle feed from citrus wastes and printers' ink and perfume from pine stumps were also described.

William H. Mason, vice-president of the Masonite Corporation of Laurel, Mississippi, told about a new process for converting southern pulp wood into excellent plastics.

W. R. Richee, manager of the sweet potato starch factory at Laurel, the only such plant in the United States, described methods of breaking a potato down into starch and meal. The meal is used for cattle feed principally, but a wide variety of uses for the starch has been developed including cosmetics, adhesives, candy, soap, paper, explosives, veneers, toys, salt, batteries, baking powder and many other products. Sweet potatoes, as well as cereal crops, are being considered as the next major source of motor fuel, according to P. Burke Jacobs, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.

Dr. Williamson, of Tulane University, depicted the large part played by agriculture in furnishing raw materials for the chemical industries of the South that are so rapidly developing in importance.

Saturday, April 1, the final day of the Chemurgic Conference, was devoted to a trip to Laurel, "America's 100% Chemurgic City." Parties were conducted on inspection tours through the plant of the Masonite Corporation, where for more than a decade southern pine waste has been converted into substantial and long wallboard and building materials. Visitors were also shown the pilot plant where benalite, Mr. Mason's new wood plastic, is being produced experimentally. The party

also saw the sweet potato starch factory.

* * *

Announcement was made at the Fifth Annual National Farm Chemurgic Conference that the Mid-American Farm Chemurgic Conference will be held in Columbus, Ohio, headquarters of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, May 19 and 20. At this meeting the Honorable John W. Bricker, governor of Ohio, and a strong supporter of the chemurgic program, will deliver a significant address. Soybeans and corn are among the important chemurgic crops that will be discussed. Tobacco by-products will be described. Emphasis will be placed upon a program of cooperation between farm and factory. Consideration will be given to problems of research as they apply to the great trinity of agriculture, industry and science. The conference program will be of interest and importance to every citizen of Mid-America. Although this meeting will be of particular interest to persons living or having business interests in the region including Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, western New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, anyone interested in the mutual welfare of the farm and factory will be welcome.

INDUSTRIAL GARDENING

(Continued from page 8)

Unightly walls and sides of buildings can be beautified with creeping and climbing plants at very slight expense. The so-called Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) is a rapid growing vine, and will cling to the wall without any other support. The "Dutchman's pipe" (*Aristolochia Siphon*) is a rapid growing climber, but being of a twining habit requires a trellis. Its luxuriant dark green foliage makes a very effective screen. The well known *Wistaria* is another excellent climber where it can be given some support.

Bare corners can be furnished with evergreen shrubs, of which there are a great variety. *Thuja*s, *Cupressus*, *Taxus*, and *Juniper*s are all suitable for such situations. If possible to do so there is some advantage in procuring these from a local grower who will deliver them in his own truck. Brought from a distance, the express charges add considerably to the cost. Each shrub should be lifted with a heavy

(Continued on page 18)

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING— A SYMBOL OF PROGRESS AT SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY

Editor's Note. The following views, captions and brief copy combine to demonstrate the great strides made by the Southern New England Telephone Company since the world's first commercial telephone exchange was installed in New Haven in 1878.

THE impressive new Administration Building of the Southern New England Telephone Building at Church and Wall Streets, New Haven, formally opened February 19, provides working quarters for approximately 900 telephone employees formerly located in nine other buildings in New Haven and West Haven, most of whom are concerned with the administration of the telephone business throughout the territory served by the company, or nearly all of Connecticut. The formal opening day, when business office people and the treasurer's group moved in to complete the occupation which started last autumn, marked the culmination of two years of construction work since excavation for the building began, and a memorable milestone of progress in the development of telephonic communication since the world's first commercial telephone exchange was installed in New Haven in 1878. During the intervening years since the establishment of the first exchange in New Haven, the company continued to grow. It was only natural, then, that New Haven should continue to be the headquarters city for the company and that this expansion process should require a larger working force and from time to time larger administrative quarters, as finally represented in this beautiful modern-classic structure equipped with every up to-the-minute convenience known to business building architects and contractors.

Following their regular practice of projecting plans years ahead, company engineers discovered that unless a central administrative building was provided, new office locations would be so increased during the next decade as to destroy much of the company's operating efficiency. The new



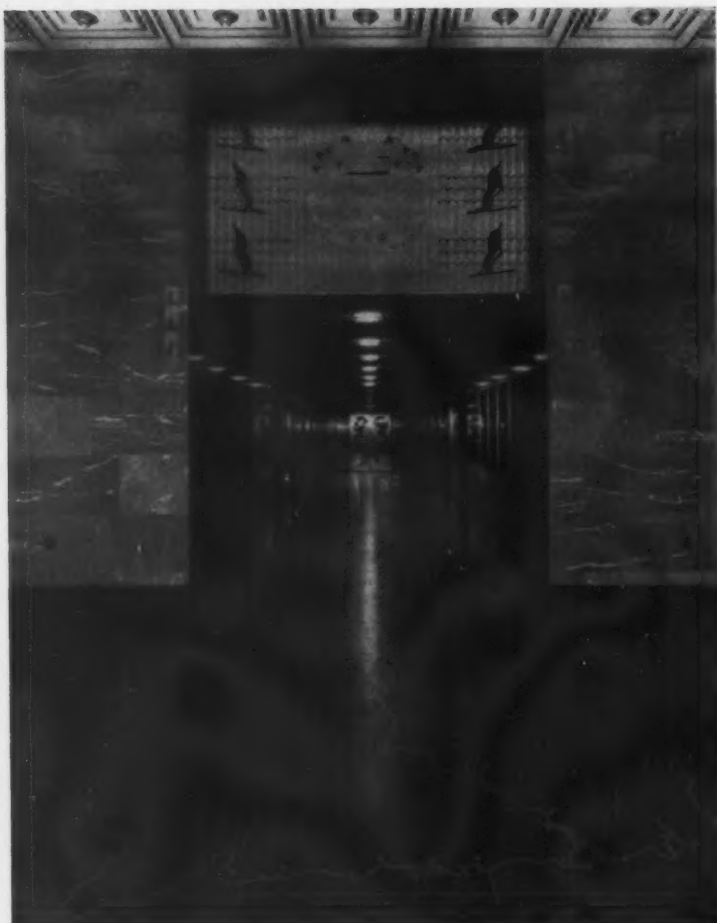
NEW Administration Building of Southern New England Telephone Company at Church and Wall Streets, New Haven.

building, therefore, was designed to care for the company's estimated administrative requirements for many years to come. Although only 900 employees are now housed in this building it was built to house a maximum of 1200.

Besides the business and treasurer's offices and assembly room on the first floor those on the other 15 floors used for offices are as follows: 2nd, employee library and personnel department; 3rd, plant service and business office records; 4th, disbursements accounting; 5th, accounting staff; 6th and 7th, revenue accounting; 8th, plant engineering and maintenance; 9th, plant staff; 10th and 11th, traffic staff and directory department; 12th, commercial staff; 13th, general engineering; 14th, advertising and general information; 15th, executive offices; 16th, filing space, engineering laboratory and elevator generators. The 17th floor of the 221 foot modern building containing 128,000 square feet of space is used to house the air washer, ventilating fans, water tanks and elevator control machinery. In the basement are: storage vaults for the safe-keeping of company records; heating plant; ventilating fans; air



THE treasurer's public office opening off the main lobby just opposite to the business office. In this office, attractively panelled in satinwood, payrolls and other expenditures for services or supplies are handled.



(Above) The main lobby and elevator lobby to the rear. At center above on a gleaming metal tablet appears the inscription: "On January 28, 1878, there was established at New Haven the first commercial telephone exchange in the world." The panel carries a relief of the world's first commercial switchboard, flanked by the vines of Connecticut's state seal while birds in flight at either side symbolize the speed of telephonic communication. Inlaid in the floor is a map with the legend 1878-1938 showing locations of the company's exchanges.

washers and cooling plant; facilities for mimeographing and reproduction of maps and records.

Complete air conditioning is effective in the basement and on the first two floors. Elevator lobbies and shafts, stairways and washrooms which are housed within a central core, separated from the outer portion of the building by self-closing fire doors, are ventilated by a system supplying air which has been filtered, washed and, if necessary, heated. Throughout the building are convenient conference rooms where meetings may be held without disturbing the regular occupants of offices. Among the other important points of interest in this building are: the projection room where complete equipment for stage or motion picture production including sound movie machines and films are kept; the medical department where first aid and examinations are given; and a milk bar where employees may obtain milk drinks, and other light refreshments. Together the many outstanding features of this new Administrative Building stand out as a fitting symbol of 61 years of progress by the Southern New England Telephone Company.

(Below) The new quarters of the company library extend across the entire front of the second floor. A card room adjoining which is available for games has been well utilized by employees during lunch hours.





(Top) Plant engineering department on the eighth floor which is responsible for designing and maintaining records of the aerial and underground network of wires and cables in the state.

(Right) A typical manager's office. Others similar to this are located in other corners of the building where department heads may be near the departments they supervise.



(Below) The soft light of desk and floor lamps lends warmth to the natural dignity of the paneled walls of the directors' room on the fifteenth floor.



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...Listing

Copy for listing in this department must be received by the 15th of the month for publication in the succeeding month's issue. We reserve the right to refuse any listing.

NEWS FORUM

Colt's Promotes Three. At the annual organization meeting of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, on March 16, directors elected Harold D. Fairweather, formerly vice president and treasurer, as executive vice president; Leslie T. Goodrich, assistant treasurer since 1929, treasurer; and Hugh C. Bowman, chief accountant, as assistant treasurer. All other officers were re-elected to their same posts.

Mr. Fairweather, veteran employe of the company, succeeds the late Frederick T. Moore. He is also treasurer of the Association.

Mr. Goodrich, who entered the employ of the company 27 years ago in the accounting department, is secretary of Burt & Jeffers Inc., and a director of the Hartford Federal Savings & Loan Association.

Mr. Bowman joined the Colt Company in 1917, rejoined it in 1919 after two years in the U. S. Army, and has served continuously in the accounting department.

★ ★ ★

Underwood Sells Large Order to Morse College. Morse Business College of Hartford accepted delivery early in April of 88 new Underwood typewriters produced by the Underwood Elliott Fisher Company of Hartford. Underwood, according to recent reports

★ ★ ★

Thompson Heads World's Fair Exhibit. Hamilton Thompson, formerly of the staff of the New London Day, and one time publisher of the New London Morning Telegraph, was named general manager of the Connecticut exhibit at the New York World's Fair, according to an announcement made on April 5 by Wil-

lard B. Rogers, chairman of the Connecticut Commission for the New York World's Fair.

Margaret S. Bielby of Middletown has been selected as Mr. Thompson's assistant. Miss Bielby, a graduate of Syracuse University, is an illustrator and advertising consultant. The remaining personnel for the Connecticut exhibit has also been chosen, according to Chairman Rogers.

★ ★ ★

Little Reports German Industry Boom. Returning recently to Hartford after visiting the Leipzig Fair and one of his company's affiliated plants, Mitchell S. Little, president of the Smyth Manufacturing Company, and of its affiliate, Sigourney Tool Company, both of Hartford, claims that Germany, far from being on the verge of an economic breakdown is in the midst of an economic boom.

Said Mr. Little as reported by John V. Wightman, financial editor of the Times, "I was impressed . . . with the tremendous change since my visit two years ago. At that time, the road from the outskirts of Leipzig to a plant affiliated with us, some six miles away, was bordered by open fields which now are almost entirely taken up by factories and row upon row of workers' homes. . . . Goods seem to be moving into the hands of the consumer as fast as they can be produced. In spite of an acute shortage of labor, there appeared to be no such thing as industrial strife. Strikes do not exist and workers may change their jobs only by permission of some government bureau.

"At the present time, to cite an industry with which I am familiar, machine tool makers are anywhere from two to three years behind on

orders, which are actually being accepted subject to delivery in 1942.

"Working hours in these factories run in some cases as high as 66 hours a week, from 7 in the morning until 6 at night, and from 7 until 1 or 2 o'clock on Sundays."

The wage scale, Mr. Little asserted, which has not been allowed to rise substantially for some years, provides regular time for 48 hours a week, time and a quarter to 54 hours, and time and a half over 54 hours. Although he found that both machinery and methods were perhaps somewhat inferior to those in the United States, the total result is that the Germans are producing and doing it at low cost.

While Mr. Little had little opportunity to observe firsthand the standards of living of the workers, he reported that there was no apparent shortage of food for tourist consumption, although food in hotels and on trains was perhaps slightly poorer than during his previous visit.

Armaments, Mr. Little said, were apparently the basis of the boom, most of the new factories being devoted to aircraft, motors, parts and similar products.

★ ★ ★

Deeds to Build New Plant in Meriden. Charles W. Deeds, until last October a vice-president of the United Aircraft Corporation, has recently purchased five acres of unimproved land adjoining the Martin Airport in Meriden, and announces simultaneously that he plans to erect a modern plant on the property. He has not yet revealed the nature of the product to be manufactured, but advised that the plant would be in production this summer.



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The site, a level tract, bordered on one side by the Quinnipiac River, was acquired from William A. McKenzie and others of Wallingford and is considered ideal for industrial purposes.

Mr. Deeds resigned his position at United Aircraft to become president of the Chandler-Evans Corporation, of Detroit, Michigan.

★ ★ ★

Four Hartford Executives Named to NAM Posts. Four prominent Hartford industrial executives were named to committee posts by the National Association of Manufacturers as follows: Alfred C. Fuller, president of Fuller Brush Company and Graham H. Anthony, president of Veeder-Root Inc., members of the employment relations committee; Clayton R. Burt, president of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, member of the committee on economic policy; and F. Goodwin Smith, president of the Hartford Empire Company, member of the committee on patents and trade-marks.

★ ★ ★

United Aircraft Plans Additions. Two additions to the rear of the present Chance-Vought building at the United Aircraft plant, East Hartford, and miscellaneous interior structural alterations at an aggregate cost of around \$45,000, are planned, according to an application for a building permit filed with the Building Inspector Charles F. Gifford, Thursday, March 23. Since the application mentioned no plumbing, heating or electrical work, the addition of these items is expected to increase greatly the value of construction work to be done at the plant in preparation for its occupancy by the Hamilton-Standard Propeller Division.

The R. G. Bent Company is the contractor for the structural work.

★ ★ ★

Hartford Empire to Build Plant Addition. A building permit filed late in March by the Hartford Empire Company indicates that a two-story and basement addition will be added to its experimental building at 333 Homestead Avenue at a cost of \$20,000. The addition will be of fire-proof construction. Mylchreest and Reynolds are the architects and Robert B. Swain is the contractor.

★ ★ ★

Pratt & Whitney Awards Contract. The Pratt & Whitney Division of Niles-Bement-Pond Co., announced on Wednesday, March 15, the award

of a contract to build a new plant on the old Charter Oak Park site in West Hartford.

The new plant, according to an announcement made public by Clayton R. Burt, president of the company, will contain approximately 700,000 feet of floor space, consisting of a one story manufacturing building, a two-story pattern storage and garage and power plant. The site, containing about 120 acres, was purchased from the Chase National Bank of New York in 1937. Work on the new plant is already in progress and is expected to be completed ready for occupancy by early fall.

The new buildings were designed by Albert Kahn, Inc., Detroit architects.

★ ★ ★

Gilbert Company Installs Sound Distribution System. Desiring to maintain the best possible understanding between management and employees, The A. C. Gilbert Company, New Haven, toy and electrical appliance manufacturers, recently installed a sound distribution system, tailor-made to their specifications by the Bell Sound Systems, Inc., of Columbus, Ohio, through its agent and engineer, Mr. Otis Trowbridge.



CONTROL cabinet or "brain center" of the A. C. Gilbert sound distribution system.

Through this specially designed system it is possible to accomplish the following: 1. For executives to ad-

dress every employee in the plant at a given time when all machines are shut down; 2. to provide radio music for all departments of the plant during working hours; 3. substitute voice paging for the old signal call system. These triple advantages are made possible by means of approximately 60 loud speakers scattered throughout the major departments of the plant.

From reports already received, employees of the Gilbert plant have indicated their favorable reaction to the installation.

★ ★ ★

Activity Increases in Willimantic. Industrial activity in Willimantic was increased in March by the start of operation of the Alrose Manufacturing Company which is now employing more than 103 persons in the former Corn Spinning Company and Willimantic Silk Inc. plants on Bridge Street, Willimantic. In the second week when the firm was employing 61 workers payroll totaled \$1,100 and is expected to reach the \$2,000 mark in the near future.

Plumbers, carpenters and other workers were busy during March preparing space leased by another New York concern which will manufacture small hardware. The company started to move its equipment around March 17.

American Thread Company, Willimantic's largest industry, is now said to be doing a splendid business and employing more than 1800 on two shifts, or the largest number engaged by that concern since 1929, with exception of a short period during the NRA.

★ ★ ★

Fire Razes Thompson Plant. Fire destroyed the Haddam Woolen Mill in the Fabyan section of Thompson, Connecticut, Friday afternoon, March 17, causing loss estimated at \$50,000 and left 100 residents of the area without employment. The mill was the only industry in Fabyan. According to W. H. McDermott, one of the owners, only a small part of the damage was covered by insurance. Two unoccupied dwelling houses owned by the mill and adjoining the structure were also destroyed.

The fire started in the card room about 3:15 p. m. and is believed to have been caused by a large belt which threw a spark into some of the rayon used in the process. The plant was owned by the New England Woolen Mills, which in turn are owned by

Aaron Furman of Norwich, and W. H. McDermott of Uxbridge, Massachusetts.

The plant has been operating on three shifts a day for the last six months drawing most of its employees from the Fabyan section of Thompson.

★ ★ ★

Death of Royal Superintendent.

Frederick H. VanAusdall, 54, 95 Cumberland Avenue, Wethersfield, assistant factory superintendent of the Royal Typewriter Company and in the firm's employ 32 years, died Sunday afternoon, March 19, at the Hartford Hospital after a short illness.

Born in Hartford in 1885, Mr. Van Ausdall attended public schools in Hartford, and before entering the employ of the Royal in 1907 as purchasing agent was employed by the Underwood Typewriter Company and by the New Britain Light and Power Company. He was promoted to assistant factory superintendent about 10 years ago.

The funeral was held Tuesday, March 21, at the Unitarian Church, Pearl Street, Hartford with the Rev. Charles Graves, pastor, officiating. Burial was made in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

★ ★ ★

Work on Sikorsky Addition Started. Work on the \$100,000 addition to the plant of the Sikorsky Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corporation at Stratford, Connecticut, was started late in March and is expected to be completed so that the unit will be ready for occupancy by June 1. The new buildings were made necessary by consolidation of the Chance-Vought division of the United Aircraft Corporation with the Sikorsky unit.

The complete transfer of equipment and personnel of Chance-Vought from its East Hartford plant to Stratford is understood to have been completed in April.

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Hook Named to Head United.

James W. Hook, president of the Geometric Tool Company, New Haven and former president of the New England Council, was elected president of the United Illuminating Company of New Haven, on March 22. He succeeded Albert W. Kraft, who resigned the presidency and was later sent to serve one to five years in State's Prison after pleading guilty in Superior Court to a charge of embezzle-

ment of more than \$200,000 of the company's funds.

At the same time, Mr. Hook announced that the Geometric Tool Company, substantially owned by himself and family, would continue under its present management, headed by James W. Sneyd, vice president, who has been with the company since 1927.

Coming to New Haven in 1923 after a broad business experience as an executive in several other companies, Mr. Hook took over the then declining business of the tool company, building it since to a position of national prominence in the tool field. At the same time he interested himself in many civic, state and national affairs, having served in a key post in the NRA, and as a member of federal and state commissions for the relief of unemployment. Well known throughout the territory served by the United Illuminating Company and ably equipped by training and diversified business experience in many lines of activity, Mr. Hook is expected to liberalize the conservative operating policies long maintained by United Illuminating Company in accordance with modern public relations practice in the public utility field.

At the annual meeting of stockholders in the company offices April 19, President Hook outlined his conception of what needs to be done in a four-point program as follows: Establishment of a new accounting and control system which will provide adequate protection and supply information necessary for the guidance of executives and directors; establishment of more aggressive sales methods; establishment of more friendly relations with the public; making a careful study of plant equipment in order to give direction to economy and other moves necessary to adequately provide for emergencies. At the same time Mr. Hook's report reveals that misappropriations of former President Albert W. Kraft amounted to \$570,000.

The financial phase of his report to stockholders revealed that total operating revenue for 1938 amounted to \$9,114,800.65 and operating expenses \$5,688,139.27. Gross income was \$3,664,581.88 and net income \$3,582,633.17 after deduction of interest on funded debt and other fixed charges but exclusive of estimated loss from unauthorized use and misappropriations of funds. The earned surplus for the year ending December

31, 1938 was \$2,199,309.15. Dividends declared, at \$4.50 per share, amounted to \$2,804,013 while \$250,000 was appropriated as a reserve for contingencies.

Another proposal in the report suggested the closing out of United Illuminating Trust and the Illuminating Shares Company, formed in 1930 and 1931 to prevent any of the large public utility holding companies from getting control of the company. Such a move, the report declared, would simplify "the unnecessarily complicated structure" which is no longer needed since the passage of the Public Utility Holdings Company Act of 1935.

New directors named at the stockholders' meeting included: Sumner Simpson, president of the Raybestos-Manhattan Company of Bridgeport; Thomas G. Nee, president of the Acme Wire Company, New Haven; and W. Gerald Bryant, president of the Bead Chain Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport.

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Occupational Disease Group to Meet. The 24th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons with the American Conference on Occupational Diseases and Industrial Hygiene will be held at the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio, June 5, 6, 7, and 8. Speakers of outstanding experience in all of the medical and engineering problems involved in industrial health have been booked for this meeting.

A cordial invitation has been extended to all of the Association's members interested in industrial health problems. Information regarding hotel accommodations, and other details may be obtained from A. G. Park, Convention Manager, 540 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

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Scovill Manager Retires. The retirement on April 1 of George T. Power, assistant manager of the New York office of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, after 55 years of continuous service in the sales department, was recently announced.

Born in Portland, Maine, on October 12, 1864, Mr. Power joined the office, then located at 177 Devonshire Street, where he soon took over the Boston end of the company's business in uniform buttons. In 1888 he was transferred to the Chicago office, continuing until 1906 as salesman in that district. After a period of thirteen years as leading salesman in mill prod-

ucts and manufactures, during which he worked from the company's home office in Waterbury, Connecticut, with an increasingly large trade in New York and other principal cities in the East, he assumed charge of the brass and brass goods division at the New York office, the oldest branch office of the company. For the last 15 years, he has headed that office as District Manager.

Mr. Power's extensive experience in the field, his close familiarity with the productive development of the company, his intimate part in the negotiation of many significant orders, and his wide and genial acquaintance with leaders in the metal trades have been reflected in his successful handling of his company's interests. His retirement has been the occasion for a friendly and widespread acknowledgment of his important place in the brass industry of the last half century. Five presidents have headed Scovill Manufacturing Company in that period.

★ ★ ★

Merger of American Fastener and Sterling Novelty. The American Fastener Company and the Sterling Novelty Manufacturing Company, both of Waterbury, have recently merged under the corporate name of American Fastener Company with officers as follows: President, Max Kiessling; vice president, Frank Kiessling; treasurer, John Draher; assistant treasurer, Max Kiessling, Jr.; and secretary, Elmer Kiessling.

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C. L. & P. Promotes Nine. According to announcement made by C. L. Campbell, president of the Connecticut Light and Power Company on March 22, nine promotions were made by directors at the annual organization meeting as follows: vice presidents, J. E. King of Waterbury, from general superintendent to vice president in charge of operations; A. J. Campbell of Waterbury, from general executive duties to vice president; A. V. S. Lindsley, from sales manager to vice president in charge of sales; Charles J. Allen, manager, Waterbury district to the newly created post of director of public relations; William T. Jebb, assistant superintendent, to manager, Waterbury division; Calvin T. Hughes, electrical engineer, to general superintendent, Waterbury division and Robert P. Stacy, Hartford office, to executive assistant.

Industrialists Discuss Unemployed Over 40. William A. Purtell, president of the Billings and Spencer Company and Holo Krome Screw Corporation of Hartford, and George M. Williams, president of The Russell Manufacturing Company, Middletown, were among the group of a half dozen Connecticut leaders slated to discuss over the air the problem concerning the unemployed over 40, a program sponsored by the Unemployment Committee of the Connecticut Department of the American Legion. Mr. Purtell was scheduled to speak on April 25 and Mr. Williams on May 9.

Other speakers on the program were: William C. Kruser, department commander of the American Legion; Governor Baldwin; Major Leonard J. Maloney, director of Connecticut State Unemployment Service; and Joseph M. Tone, State Commissioner of Labor.

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Yale and Towne Makes New Appointments. Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company recently announced three new appointments in the Stamford Division. Walter B. Dodge, former general sales manager, has been appointed director of hardware sales to direct and coordinate sales of the Stamford division, the Sager and Barrows division at North Chicago, Ill., the Norton Door Closer Company division, Chicago, and the Canadian division at St. Catharines, Ontario.

Richard G. Plumley, was named general manager of the Stamford division, and Mark A. Miller, assistant general manager at Stamford.

INDUSTRIAL GARDENING

(Continued from page 10)

ball of earth attached to the root system. Transplanting of evergreens from nurseries can be done successfully at almost any time of the year except during the hot dry months of June, July and August. The practice of collecting small trees and evergreens which have been growing wild in the woods is not often productive of satisfactory results, as their root system is apt to be long and straggling, with few fibres. On the other hand nursery grown stock which has been periodically transplanted, carries a compact ball of fibrous roots which can be lifted entire without the earth being shaken away from them. Such plants

have every opportunity to continue their growth without any apparent check, whereas the wildlings only prolong at best a miserable existence, and are more likely to die than to recover.

Planting dates mentioned in the foregoing apply to the latitude of New York, and for localities far to the north or south will naturally require a little modification. The subject of industrial horticulture cannot be treated exhaustively within the bounds of a short series of articles, but I have endeavored to outline in a general way what may be done and how a start can be made.

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DEPARTMENTS

Accounting Hints For Management

Contributed by Hartford Chapter N. A. C. A.

Anent Auditors. The embezzlement of many millions of dollars from a corporation prominently known in this State, as recently disclosed, has equally amazed industrialists, bankers and accountants. In view of the fact that the accounts of the concern were audited by one of the nationally known auditing firms, there has been much questioning, and considerable editorial comment as to the work and functions of the independent public accountants. In the case in question, the situation had become so involved that its ramifications inevitably led to its ultimate disclosure.

The accounting profession itself has been deeply concerned with the disclosures and has made intensive inquiry into the audit program used, the extent to which it was carried out, and other related questions. Beyond a doubt constructive action will be taken. It is doubtful, however, if a sufficiently complete and at the same time practical audit program could be devised to nip at its inception all instances of deliberate, skillful fraud and collusion. As stated by the Wall Street Journal: "Almost everywhere in the process of auditing somebody's word must ultimately be taken for something. No audit of large dimensions can be absolutely immune to forgery and lying, just as no law can absolutely prevent its own breach." The old question has again been propounded whether the auditors' function is that of watchdog or bloodhound.

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Possible Improvements in Auditing. Out of the multiplicity of investigations a number of suggestions have arisen as to possible improvement in auditing practices. These pertain to both public and private practice. The American Institute of Accountants and the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants issued a statement in January of this year, pointing out that the development of auditing procedure has been evolutionary and progress is being made in its development.

In discussing possible improvements in auditing, it must be borne in mind that no uniform audit procedure can be applied to all companies alike. While fundamental rules of auditing can be set out in considerable detail, there must remain a good deal of elasticity in application. In companies with inadequate internal accounting control a much more extensive examination by the independent auditor is necessary than in the case of large companies with highly effective systems of internal accounting control.

The nature of operations of various types of business is so widely different that general rules of auditing procedure must be applied in varying degrees in each case. In a manufacturing or trading business, for instance, inventories are of relatively great importance in both the balance sheet and the statement of income.

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Appointment of Auditors. Insofar as the public accountant enters into the situation there is another thought to be considered. All too frequently auditors do not come into the picture until the year is closed. It would be far better from every point of view if auditors were selected at the beginning of the year and had access to the records currently during the year to keep in touch with what was going on, to question accounting practices, rather than be put to the task of making an examination under pressure to prepare for annual meetings or the release of annual statements. In conjunction with this there has been considerable discussion recently as to the appointment of auditors. There has been some agitation that the British practice should be followed which is that of having the accountants selected by the stockholders. There were a few attempts to follow out this plan in recent months by several large American industrial concerns. By and large it obviously is not a practical procedure. It is believed that in most instances they should be selected by the directors or a committee designated by the board.

Natural Business Year. Wider adoption of what has been called the natural business year would also increase the effectiveness of audits. The natural business year is that twelve-month period which most accurately reflects the natural cycle of operations of the concern. In other words it is that period which ends when the greatest activity of the company has passed, when inventories and accounts receivable are at the lowest point and when the company as a whole is in its most liquid condition. At this time the mechanical difficulties of an audit are naturally less than at others because most of the year's transactions have been completed. The factor of estimate and opinion is required in less degree also because, for example, the adequacy of reserves for bad debts can be judged more successfully if the number of outstanding accounts is small.

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"Management Reports" Subject of Meeting. The final technical meeting of Hartford Chapter, N. A. C. A. will be held on Tuesday, May 16, at which the subject of reports to management will be discussed. Herman Papenfoth, Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Company, will preside, and will be assisted in the discussion by Carl L. Seeber of Associated Springs Corporation, and Henry Knust, C. P. A.

★ ★ ★

Greenwich Chapter Schedules Final Meeting. The Greenwich Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants has scheduled its ninth and final meeting of the season for May 16, when Louis P. Starkweather, Associate Professor of Finance at New York University, will speak. The nominating committee will also present its panel of nominees for the action of the meeting.

Transportation

Intercoastal Rate Structure Investigation. The United States Maritime Commission has postponed the date upon which a hearing was scheduled to be held in its investigation of the Intercoastal Rate Structure from April 17 to May 15, 1939. The hearing will convene at ten o'clock standard time at Washington, D. C. before Examiner Robert M. Furniss.

The Commission has issued a notice indicating the subjects upon which testimony will be taken and the order in which it will be heard. As there is some indication that the proceeding will require at least two or three weeks, there is agitation for additional hearings other than the one scheduled to be held at Washington, in order to meet the convenience of the many interested parties. Shippers in Connecticut are urging a New York hearing.

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Present Stop-Off in Transit Charge Continues. Despite agitation for more than 6 months by the various freight associations in Central, New England and Trunk Line Territories to increase the present stop-off in transit charge in Official Territory from \$6.93 to \$10.00, and a later discussion on a lesser increase to only \$7.25 per car, it was recently reported that the carriers operating in Southern, Southwestern and Western Trunk Line territories, had killed the proposal by refusing to agree to the increases. The Traffic Executives Association of the Eastern Lines made the final decision to continue the application of the present charge of \$6.93 per car at its meeting in New York during the week of April 9.

The New England Traffic League of which N. W. Ford, traffic manager of the Association, is president, opposed the increase.

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Railway Express Revises Rates. Effective April 15 the Railway Express Agency inaugurated a new scale of rates which show substantial savings in the lower-weight brackets, or those weighing 21 pounds or less. Despite the fact that rates on heavier shipments have been slightly increased, they are more than counterbalanced by the savings effected by the large volume of smaller shipments.

Under the new rate schedule the minimum charge is reduced from 36¢ to 25¢ and there are substantial reductions in the charge for all packages weighing 21 pounds or less, regardless of destination. The charges on packages from 21 pounds to 50 pounds are reduced in the short-haul area and slightly increased for long hauls. There has been an increase in the charge on all shipments weighing over 50 pounds. The new rate per hundred pounds is increased 10% up to \$9.00 and 5% above \$9.00. The

rate above \$9.00 applies generally to the Pacific Coast area.

For instance, the saving on shipping a one pound package from New York to Boston is 11 cents under the old rate of 36 cents. Formerly a twenty pound package cost 65 cents to ship from New York to Boston, but under the new schedule the price is 51 cents. Other savings may be learned by consulting local Railway Express Agencies in each town.

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Drivers Rule Not Exempt by Magruder. General Counsel Calvert Magruder, of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, ruled on March 25, in Interpretative Bulletin No. 9, of the Wage and Hour Division, that employes of private carriers and employes of common and contract carriers, other than drivers, are not exempt from hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The opinion stated that the scope of the Interstate Commerce Commission's power under Section 204 had not been fully determined by the Commission; and that the wage-hour opinion therefore, is subject to revision dependent on action by courts.

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• HINTS *For* EXPORTERS



America Needs To Grow Roots In South American Soil

By ANTHONY RIBADENEYRA, *Export Manager,*
Bridgeport Screw Company

Editor's Note. This is the twelfth in a series of articles by veteran export men. Mr. Ribadeneira, like the majority of other writers of this series, is a member of the Association's Foreign Trade Committee.

OUR future trade with Latin America seems to be at the present moment a subject to which much consideration is being given by newspapers and periodicals on account of the inroads which certain European countries are making into these various Republics.

Many methods and ideas have been mentioned to forestall decreases in our Latin American exports and no doubt many of them have merit and are applicable to certain individual countries. However, it would seem that while the present business that might be lost is of importance, the future is of greater importance. We must work now for that future, having in mind that today's orders are only the results of the pioneer work of yesterday.

The point that seems to me to deserve more consideration in this respect than any other is the one that might be called "the American commercial migration" to those countries. No one can deny the fact that during the last twenty years, more American representatives and salesmen than ever before have traveled and spent much time in these Republics, and the increased exports during that period stand as a monument to them. All these men have learned a great deal about our neighbors to the south—the way they live and the way they do their business and their buying—and have profited by that experience. However, how many of these men

have remained in Latin America to become civic-minded and enthusiastic residents of these countries? Many reside there now and many more are going down by every boat and plane, and have contracts to remain there three or more years, but at the end of their contract, back North they come. Many of them return to take on higher executive positions with their own organizations. In a few instances they come back married to South American girls, but always they return to live here. There are a few exceptions, of course, but there never has been a concentrated effort as a national policy to do what England did years ago, and Germany also tried after her—a policy continued up to the World War, when her whole commercial empire collapsed.

It would appear that America has reached the stage in her commercial life when many young men coming out of colleges and high schools yearly who cannot be placed in the industrial, commercial and professional world, should be trained and sent to these South American Republics. They would be assigned to work first in minor capacities with American firms already established, but with a view of maintaining permanent residence in those countries. Later many of them could readily branch off as agents or representatives of American firms. They would be highly useful as engineer-representatives to American manufacturers of machinery, which are now greatly needed in those markets. As our neighbor countries to the South grew and developed, many from this group would be found heading sales agencies and wholesale houses. The sale of American goods, then, would be their first consideration.

Then there are opportunities of going into advertising and newspaper

work with American methods and ideas. They should also enter wholeheartedly into the social and political life of the country in which they are living just as the Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen who went to those countries years ago have done. Today this group of foreign-born residents of South America are the most articulate in fighting the inroads that American merchandise is making in their respective markets.

As an illustration of this point, an American engineer went to a certain South American Republic in the early '90's as a location engineer for a railroad that was to be built by an American concern. He took his family along and remained there after the work was completed. His daughter married a young merchant in the hardware business, and the children—two sons and two daughters—have all attended American finishing schools. Today one son is representing some of the best American hardware manufacturers, while the other married an American girl and assists in the management of his father's firm. The daughters also live there and are married—one to an American doctor and the other to the general purchasing agent of the father's firm. This firm now is one of the largest and best in the city and handles almost exclusively American made merchandise—from iron bars and plumbing hardware to American shoes and toys.

Perhaps, what one of our recent distinguished visitors said in Washington a short time ago may contain more truth than poetry. I have reference to the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha. He said in part, "American salesmen regard their assignment to Latin areas simply as a stepping-stone to promotion back home. They do not master the language, study the history of the country, become acquainted with the customs of the folk they seek to sell. The more thorough Teutons sink their roots deep, and look forward to spending the rest of their days there. They

settle down and show a real interest in the local people and problems."

★ ★ ★

Association Observes National Foreign Trade Week. Again this year the Association through its Foreign Trade Committee will observe National Foreign Trade Week, May 25 at the University Club (not March 25 as erroneously stated on page 19 of the April issue). It will be a joint meeting of the Association's Foreign Trade Committee and the Export Managers Club of Hartford, together with members of the Association and of various foreign trade groups throughout the state who desire to attend. The meeting will be preceded by a dinner at 6:30 p. m.

The purpose of Foreign Trade Week is to bring to the average citizen as well as the business executive a recognition of what foreign trade means to him. The awards sought in this National effort each year are as follows: an increase in the number of exporters; the creation of a more balanced policy toward imports; a more neighborly attitude toward the foreign business man and official, a more lively interest in foreign trade education and in foreign travel; and in general a greater eagerness to understand American relationships with the world.

Association members will receive a

bulletin announcement concerning the proposed observance after the speaker has been selected.

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Certain Sales Tax Free in Mexico.

Sales transacted in Mexico by representatives of foreign concerns which require final approval by the home office are considered to be completed in foreign territory, and therefore not subject to taxation under Article 14 of the income tax law of Mexico, according to the Commercial Laws Division, Department of Commerce. This statement is backed up by one made recently by treasury officials in Mexico wherein they announced that the income tax would be applied only to sales made in that country by representatives of foreign concerns holding power of attorney or when definitely authorized to close an order within the Republic of Mexico.

This interpretation is understood to permit a representative of a foreign company to accept an order, sign it, and forward it to his home office without subjecting himself or his company to the provisions of Article 14 provided that the final acceptance or refusal of the order rests with the foreign company.

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Brazil Liberalizes Exchange Control. Brazil has recently adopted new

currency exchange regulations which appear to facilitate payment for goods purchased from the United States, according to a recent news despatch released by the Commerce Department.

The Commerce Department said the new regulations reduced restrictions on exchange of foreign currencies for milreis to the status existing before November, 1937.

The Brazilian decree provides that 30 percent of the foreign currencies received by Brazilians for payment of exports of Brazilian goods shall be allocated to "official exchange" which would be available for government purposes. The remaining 70 percent, apparently, would be available to pay for foreign goods imported into Brazil and for other purposes.

It will be recalled that the Export-Import Bank of the United States recently lent Brazil approximately \$20,000,000 to pay off debts to American exporters.

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BUSINESS PATTERN

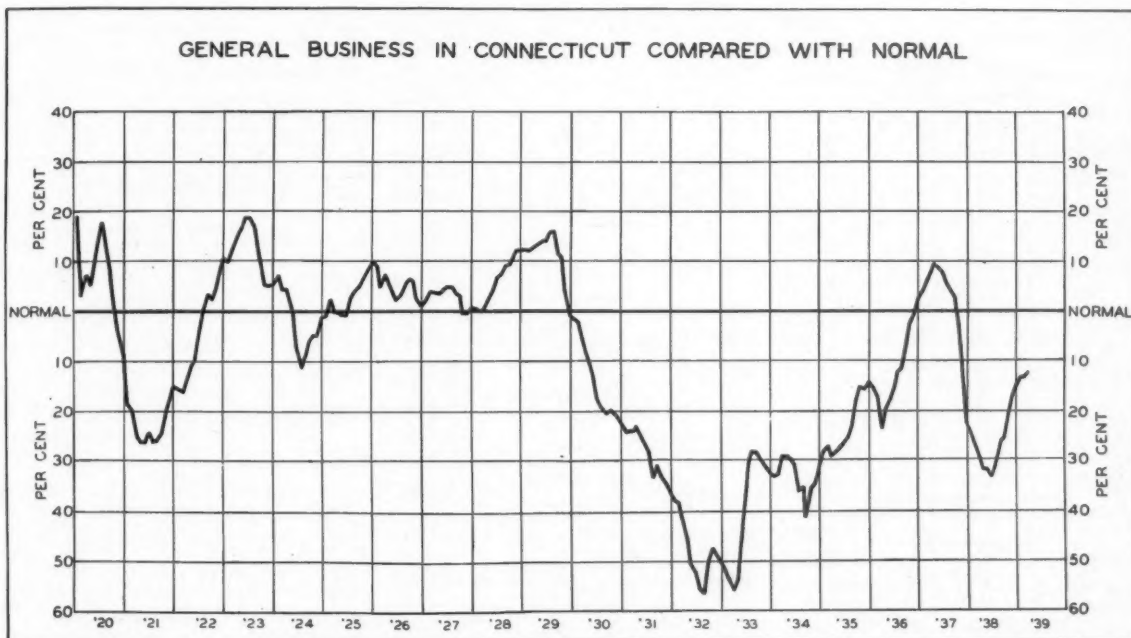
Due to increases of more than seasonal extent in manufacturing activity and building construction, the index of general business activity in Connecticut rose slightly during March to stand at 13% below the estimated normal. On the other hand, the trend of general business in the United States for the month was downward, the continued unsettlement in Europe being reflected in a more cautious attitude in this country. Preliminary reports for April indicate some further recession, the business index for

tors have helped maintain manufacturing operations. Cotton mill activity showed substantial improvement over the preceding month to stand approximately four points higher than February and higher than any month since the summer of 1937. In the United States, manufacturing activity did not make the usual seasonal gain.

Automobile production in the United States, though substantially higher than March a year ago failed to make the usual seasonal increase over February. Retail sales in the first

three months of this year were more than double those for the corresponding period a year ago. Shipments of merchandise in less than carload lots showed substantial improvement. Bituminous coal shipments were higher than February, but not as high as January. The trend of the index of metal tonnage carried by the New Haven Road was down for the sixth consecutive month.

The index of building activity in Connecticut improved, advancing substantially over February to stand



the first week dropping to the lowest point since last October due mainly to lower carloadings resulting from the strike in the bituminous coal fields, and to lower steel ingot production.

As mentioned above, there was a moderate improvement in the composite picture of activity in the manufacturing industries in Connecticut, the index of man-hours worked in factories showing a better than seasonal advance, or an average increase of 2% over the preceding month. Employment in Connecticut factories was also slightly higher than in February.

Large orders reported for airplane mo-

ten days of April continued below previous expectations. Steel ingot and pig iron production showed little change over the preceding month. Machine tool orders increased over February to the highest level since September, 1937.

There was a further slight recession in the index of freight carloadings originating in thirteen Connecticut cities to a fraction of a point below February. Loadings of building materials, though higher than either January or February, were 2% lower than last year. Automobile shipments failed to make the usual seasonal gain, although the shipments for the first

but slightly lower than the estimated normal. Contracts for residential building in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains rose during March to the highest level for any month since October, 1929.

Wholesale commodity prices, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics weekly index, remained steady during March, there being only minor changes in the component items.

Department store sales in the United States, after adjustment for seasonal variation, advanced 1% over February to stand at 88% of the 1923-25 average.



Ed. NOTE. This department, giving a partial list of products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department. (Advt.)

Accounting Forms	
The Baker Goodyear Co	New Haven
Accounting Machines	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford
Acids	
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York	
Adding Machines	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford
Advertising Printing	
The Case Lockwood & Brainerd Co	Hartford
Advertising Specialties	
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St	Ansonia
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Made to Order)	Waterbury
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Aero Webbing Products	
Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
Air Compressors	
The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford
Aircraft—Repair & Overhaul	
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp Rentschler Field East Hartford	
Airplanes	
Chance Vought Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford
Sikorsky Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp	Bridgeport
Aluminum Castings	
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven
Aluminum Forgings	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (small)	Waterbury
Aluminum Goods	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Aluminum—Sheets & Coils	
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven
Ammunition	
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport
Aromatics	
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York	
Artificial Leather	
Zapon Div, Atlas Powder Co	Stamford
Asbestos	
Rockbestos Products Corp (insulated wire, cable and cords)	
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (brake lining, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport
Assemblies, Small	
The Wallace Barnes Co Div, Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
Automobile Accessories	
The Rostand Mfg Co (windshields, seats, and body hardware)	Millford
The Wiremold Co (automobile loom & windshield wiper tubing)	West Hartford
Automotive Friction Fabrics	
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
Automotive & Service Station Equipment	
Scovill Manufacturing Co (Canned Oil Dispensers)	Waterbury
Bakelite Moldings	
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Balls	
The Abbott Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless, aluminum)	Hartford
Barrels	
The Abbott Ball Co (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford
The Hartford Steel Ball Co (tumbling)	Hartford
Bathroom Accessories	
The Charles Parker Co	Meriden
Bearings	
Norma Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)	Stamford
The Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain
New Departure Div of General Motors (ball)	Bristol
Bells	
Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton
The Gong Bell Mfg Co	East Hampton
Sargent and Co	New Haven
The N N Hill Brass Co	East Hampton
Belting	
The Russell Mfg Co	Middletown
The Thames Belting Co	Norwich
Benches	
The Charles Parker Co (piano)	Meriden
Bicycle Coaster Brakes	
New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol
Bicycle Sundries	
New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol
Binders Board	
Colonial Board Company	Manchester
Blocks	
Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven
Blower Fans	
The Spencer Turbine Co	Hartford
Colonial Blower Co	Hartford
Blower Systems	
Colonial Blower Co	Hartford
Boilers	
The Bigelow Co	New Haven
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic only)	Stamford
Bolts and Nuts	
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
The O K Tool Co Inc (T-Slot)	33 Hull St Shelton
The Blake & Johnson Co (nuts, machine screw-bolts, stove)	Waterville
Bottle Bobbins	
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic
Box Board	
National Folding Box Co	New Haven
New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
The Lydall & Foulds Paper Co	Manchester
Boxes—Paper—Folding	
Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich
S. Curtis & Son Inc	Sandy Hook
M. S. Dowd Carton Co	Hartford
National Folding Box Co (paper folding)	New Haven
The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven
Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
Brake Lining	
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
The Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc (automotive and industrial)	Bridgeport
Brass and Bronze	
The American Brass Co (sheet, wire rods, tubes)	Waterbury
The Bridgeport Rolling Mills Co	Bridgeport
The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet, wire, rods)	Bristol
The Miller Co (Phosphor bronze in sheets, strips and rolls)	Meriden
The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury
Brass Goods	
Sargent and Company	New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order)	Waterbury
Brass Mill Products	
Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport
Scovill Manufacturing Co	Waterbury
Brass Stencils—Interchangeable	
The Fletcher Terry Co Box 415, Forestville	
Brick—Building	
The Donnelly Brick Co	New Britain
Bricks—Fire	
Howard Company	New Haven
Brooms—Brushes	
The Fuller Brush Co	Hartford
Buckles	
The Hatheway Mfg Co (Dee Rings)	Bridgeport
The Hawie Mfg Co	Bridgeport
The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Buffing & Polishing Compositions	
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
Lea Mfg Co	Waterbury
Buffing Wheels	
The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co	Danielson
Buttons	
B Schwanda & Sons	Staffordville
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Co (uniform and tack fastened)	Waterbury
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury
Cabinets	
The Charles Parker Co (medicine)	Meriden
Cables—Wire	
The Wiremold Co (armored, armored leaded and non-metallic sheathed cable)	
	West Hartford
Carpet Lining	
Palmer Brothers Co	New London
Castings	
The Charles Parker Co (gray iron)	Meriden
The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (gray iron, brass, bronze, aluminum)	Meriden
The Sessions Foundry Co (gray iron)	Bristol
John M. Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum)	Naugatuck
McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron)	New Haven
Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum)	688 Third Ave West Haven
The Greist Mfg Co (white metal, slush, permanent moulds)	503 Blake St New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass and bronze)	Waterbury
Vanadium Metals Co (brass, bronze and aluminum)	
	Groton
Union Mfg Co (gray iron)	New Britain
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass)	Middletown
Castings—Permanent Mould	
The Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co (zinc and aluminum)	Meriden
Chain	
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck
Chains—Bead	
The Bead Chain Mfg Co	Bridgeport
Chemicals	
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York	
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury
MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
Chromium Plating	
Chromium Corp of America	Waterbury
Chucks & Face Plate Jaws	
Union Mfg Co	New Britain
Clamps—Wood Workers	
Sargent and Company	New Haven
Clay	
Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry)	New Haven

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

— CONTINUED —

Cleansing Compounds
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

Clutch—Friction
The Carlyle Johnson Mach Co (The Johnson) Manchester

Comfortables
Palmer Brothers Co New London

Conduits
The Wiremold Co (flexible steel and non-metallic flexible) West Hartford

Cones
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) (Paper) Mystic

Consulting Engineers
The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (Consulting) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

Contract Manufacturers
The Greist Mfg Co (metal parts and assemblies) 503 Blake St New Haven

Copper
The American Brass Co (sheet, wire, rods, tubes) Waterbury
The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet) Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Co (pipe and service tubing) Waterbury
The Thinsheet Metals Co (sheets and rolls) Waterbury

Copper Sheets
The New Haven Copper Co Seymour

Copper Shingles
The New Haven Copper Co Seymour

Copper Water Tube
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport

Corrugated Paper & Fibre Products
The Danbury Square Box Co Danbury

Cork Cots
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Corrugated Shipping Cases
D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave New Haven

Cosmetics
Gair Thames Containers Div of the Robert Gair Co Inc New London

Cotton Batting & Jute Batting
The J B Williams Co Glastonbury
The Gilman Brothers Gilman
Palmer Brothers New London

Cotton Yarn
The Floyd Cranska Co Moosup

Counting Devices
Veeder-Root Inc Hartford

Cutlery
Remington Arms Co Inc Bridgeport

Cut Stone
The Dextone Co New Haven

Cutters
The Barnes Tool Co (Genuine Barnes) New Haven
The Standard Machinery Co (rotary board, single and duplex) Mystic
The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth milling) 33 Hull St Shelton

Dictating Machines
Dictaphone Corporation Bridgeport

Die Castings
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven

Dies
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co 141 Brewery St New Haven

Die-Heads—Self-Opening
The Eastern Machine Screw Corp
Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven

Dish Washing Machines
The Geometric Tool Co New Haven

Dispersions of Rubber
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

Draperies
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York

Drop Forgings
Palmer Brothers Co New London
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
The Blakeslee Forging Co Plantville
Atwater Mfg Co Plantville

Edged Tools
The Collins Co (axes and other edged tools) Collinsville

Elastic Webbing
The Russell Mfg Co Middletown

Electric Appliances
The Silcox Co 80 Pliny St Hartford

Electric Cables
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electric Cords
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electric—Commutators & Segments
The Cameron Elec Mfg Co (rewinding motors) Ansonia

Electric Fixture Wire
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electric Heating Element & Units
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electrical Instruments
The Bristol Co Waterbury

Electric Panel Boards
The Plainville Electrical Products Co Plainville

Electric Wire
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Electrical Control Apparatus
The Whitney Blake Co (Graybar Elec Co Exclusive Distributors) Hamden

Electrical Control Equipment
The Trumbull Electric Mfg Co Plainville

Electrical Goods
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

Electrical Switches
A C Gilbert Co New Haven
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

Elevators
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

Embaling Chemicals
The Eastern Machinery Co (passenger and freight) New Haven

Engines
The Embalmers' Supply Co Westport

Extruders—Tap
Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary marine) Bridgeport

Envelopes
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp (aircraft) East Hartford

Extractors—Tap
Curtis 1000 Inc Hartford

Eyelets
The Walton Co 94 Allyn St Hartford

Fasteners—Slide & Snap
The Platt Bros & Co Waterbury
P O Box 1030 Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Co Waterbury
The Waterbury Button Co Waterbury

Felt
The G E Prentice Mfg Co New Britain

Ferrules
Sargent and Co New Haven

Fibre Board
The Patent Button Co Waterbury

Finger Nail Clippers
Scovill Manufacturing Co (snap) Waterbury

Firearms
American Felt Co Glenville

Fire Hose
The Waterbury Button Co Waterbury

Fireplace Goods
The C H Norton Co North Westchester
The Wm Foulds & Company Manchester

Fireproof Floor Joists
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Fishing Equipment
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

Fishing Lines
Remington Arms Co Inc Bridgeport

Fishing Tackle
Fabrics Fire Hose Co (municipal and industrial) Sandy Hook

Flashlight Cases
The John P Smith Co (screens) 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Flow Meters
The Rostand Mfg Co Milford

Forgings
The Dextone Co New Haven

Foundries
The Horton Mfg Co (reels, rods, lines) Bristol

Foundry Riddles
The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co East Hampton

Foundry Riddles
The H C Cook Co 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Foundry Riddles
Scovill Manufacturing Co (metal) Waterbury

Foundry Riddles
The Bristol Co Waterbury

Foundry Riddles
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale

Foundry Riddles
Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes) Bridgeport

Foundry Riddles
Scovill Manufacturing Co (non-ferrous) Waterbury

Foundry Riddles
Union Mfg Co (gray iron) New Britain

Foundry Riddles
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron brass aluminum and bronze) Middletown

Foundry Riddles
The Sessions Foundry Co (iron) Bristol

Foundry Riddles
The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Foundry Riddles
Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized, steel) Southport

Furniture—Anodic Aluminum
Warren McArthur Corporation Bantam

Fuses
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

Galvanizing
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Gauges
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

Gears
The Bristol Co (pressure, vacuum, indicating, recording and controlling) Waterbury

Glass Coffee Makers
The Snow & Petrelli Mfg Co (reverse and reduction) New Haven

Glass Cutters
The Silcox Co 80 Pliny St Hartford

Golf Equipment
The Fletcher Terry Co Box 415, Forestville

Graphite Crucibles & Products
The Horton Mfg Co (clubs, shafts, balls, bags) Bristol

Grinding
American Crucible Co Shelton

Grinding Wheels
Centerless Grinding Works (production & custom) 70 Knowlton St Bridgeport

Grinding Wheels
The Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co 1302 W Broad St Bridgeport

Hardware
Sargent and Co New Haven

Hardware—Trailer Cabinet
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy and industrial) Middletown

Hardware, Trunk & Luggage
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford

Hat Machinery
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

Headers
Doran Brothers, Inc Danbury

Heat Treating
The E J Manville Machine Co Waterbury

Heat-Treating Equipment
The Bennett Metal Treating Co Elmwood

Heat-Treating Equipment
1045 New Britain Ave

Heat-Treating Equipment
The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc Hartford

Heat-Treating Equipment
296 Homestead Ave

Heat-Treating Equipment
The Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc (commercial) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

Heat-Treating Equipment
The Wallace Barnes Co Div, Associated Spring Corp Bristol

Heating Apparatus
Crane Company Bridgeport

Highway Guard Rail Hardware
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

Hinges
Sargent and Company New Haven

Holists and Trolleys
Homer D Bronson Company Beacon Falls

Hose Supporter Trimmings
Union Mfg Company New Britain

Hot Water Heaters
The Hawie Mfg Co (So-Lo Grip Tabs) Bridgeport

Hot Water Heaters
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (instantaneous domestic oil burner) Stamford

Industrial Finishes
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford

Insecticides
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury

Insulated Wire Cords & Cable
The Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc Seymour

Insulated Wire Cords & Cable
The Whitney Blake Co (Graybar Elec Co Exclusive Distributors) Hamden

Japanning
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

Key Blanks
Sargent and Company New Haven

Kitchen Tools
The Graham Mfg Co Derby

Knit Goods
Wallace Bros Wallingford

Labels
American Hosiery Company New Britain

Labels
I & J Cash Inc (Woven) South Norwalk

Labels
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Prod Inc) (rubber) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York

Lacquers & Synthetic Enamels
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co Stamford

Ladders
A W Flint Co 136 Haven St, New Haven

Lamps
The Rostand Mfg Company (brass, colonial style & brass candlesticks) Milford

Latex
The Greist Mfg Co (portable, office, floor, table and novelty) 503 Blake St New Haven

Leather
Naugatuck Chemical (Div of U S Rubber Products Inc) Naugatuck & 1790 Broadway New York

Leather
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pig-skin) Glastonbury

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

— CONTINUED —

Leather Goods Trimmings		Oil Burners		Refractories	
The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain	Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	Howard Company	New Haven
Lighting Equipment		The Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp	Hartford	Resistance Wire	
The Miller Co (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe)	Meriden	1477 Park St	Hartford	Retainers	
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic commercial and industrial)	Stamford	Reverse Gear—Marine	
Locks		Paints and Enamels		Riveting Machines	
Sargent and Company	New Haven	The Tredennick Paint Mfg Co	Meriden	Rivets	
Locks—Cabinet		Paperboard		Rods	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Gair Thames Containers, Div of the Robert Gair Co Inc	New London	Roof Coatings & Cements	
Locks—Suit-case and Trimmings		Paper Boxes		Roofing—Built Up	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	Rubber Chemicals	
Locks—Trunk		Paper Clips		Rubber Dispersions	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Pohbertson Paper Box Co (folding)	Montville	Rubberized Fabrics	
Locks—Zipper		National Folding Box Co (folding)	New Haven	Rubber Footwear	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	The New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven	Rubber Goods	
Machinery		Paper Tubes and Cores		Rubber Latex	
The Hallden Machine Company (mill)	Thomaston	The H C Cook Co (steel)	32 Beaver St. Ansonia	Rubbish Burners	
Machines		Parallel Tubes		Safety Fuses	
The Standard Machinery Co (bookbinders)	Mystic	Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div)	Mystic	Scales—Industrial Dial	
Machines—Automotive		Perfume Bases		Scissors	
The A H Nilson Mach Co (Special)	Bridgeport	Pewter Ware		Screw Machine Products	
Machines—Forming		R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co	Wallingford	Centerless Grinding Works	
The A H Nilson Mach Co (four-slide wire and ribbon stock)	Bridgeport	Phosphor Bronze		70 Knowlton St	
Malleable Iron Castings		The Seymour Mfg Co	Seymour	The Eastern Machine Screw Corp	
Marine Equipment		The Bristol Brass Corp (sheet)	Bristol	Truman & Barclay St	
The Rostand Mfg Co (portlights, deck, cabin and sailboat hardware)	Milford	Pipe		The Humason Mfg Co	
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	Pipe Fitters' Tools & Equipment		Scovill Manufacturing Co	
Marking Devices		The American Brass Co (brass and copper)	Waterbury	Screws	
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co	New Haven	Howard Co (cement well and chimney)	New Haven	Shaving Soaps	
Mattresses		Pipe Fittings		Shears	
Palmer Brothers Co	New London	Platers		Sheet Metal Products	
Measuring Instruments		The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	Sheet Metal Stampings	
The Bristol Co (long distance)	Waterbury	The Plainville Electro Plating Co	Plainville	Signals	
Metal Cleaners		Platers—Chrome		Silks	
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	The Plainville Electro Plating Co	Plainville	Signs	
Metal Cleaning Machines		Platers' Equipment		Signals	
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	MacDermid Incorporated	Waterbury	South Manchester	
Metal Goods		Plumbers' Brass Goods		Signals	
Bridgeport Brass Co (to order)	Bridgeport	Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport	Signals	
Metal Novelties		Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper, red brass and yellow brass)	Waterbury	Signals	
The H C Cook Co	32 Beaver St. Ansonia	Plumbing Specialties		Signals	
Metal Products—Stampings		John M Russell Mfg Co Inc	Naugatuck	Signals	
The Waterbury Button Co	Waterbury	Pole Line		Signals	
Metal Specialties		Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford	Signals	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Polishing Wheels		Signals	
The G E Prentice Mfg Co	New Britain	The Williamsville Buff Mfg Co	Danielson	Signals	
Metal Stampings		Presses		Signals	
The Patent Button Co	Waterbury	Propellers—Aircraft		Signals	
The Excelsior Hardware Co	Stamford	Punches		Signals	
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol	Putty Softeners—Electrical		Signals	
The H C Cook Co	32 Beaver St. Ansonia	Pyrometers		Signals	
Milk Bottle Carriers		Radiation-Finned Copper		Signals	
The John P Smith Co	323-33 Chapel St. New Haven	Railroad Equipment		Signals	
Mill Supplies		Rayon Yarns		Signals	
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown	Razors		Signals	
Moulded Plastic Products		Reamers		Signals	
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co	Hartford	Reclaimed Rubber		Signals	
Mouldings		Recorders and Controllers		Signals	
The Wiremold Co (surface metal race-ways)	West Hartford	Recorders and Controllers		Signals	
Moulds		Recorders and Controllers		Signals	
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel)	141 Brewery St. New Haven	Recorders and Controllers		Signals	
Nickel Anodes		Recorders and Controllers		Signals	
Apothecaries Hall Co	Waterbury	Recorders and Controllers		Signals	
Nickel Silver		Recorders and Controllers		Signals	
The Seymour Mfg Co	Seymour	Recorders and Controllers		Signals	
Nuts Bolts and Washers		Recorders and Controllers		Signals	
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale	Recorders and Controllers		Signals	
Office Equipment		Recorders and Controllers		Signals	
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co	Hartford	Recorders and Controllers		Signals	

IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

— CONTINUED —

Silverware
International Silver Co (tableware, nickel silver, silver plate and sterling) Meriden
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co (tableware, nickel silver, silver plate and sterling) Wallingford

Silverware—Hotel & Institutional
International Silver Co Meriden
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co Wallingford

Silverware—Plated Hollowware
International Silver Co Meriden
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co (and flatware) Wallingford

Silverware—Sterling & Plated Trophies
International Silver Co Meriden
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co Wallingford

Silverware—Sterling Silver Hollowware
International Silver Co Meriden
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co (and flatware) Wallingford

Silverware—Tableware, Silver
International Silver Co Meriden

Silverware—Tableware, Silver Plate
International Silver Co Meriden

Silverware—Tableware, Sterling
International Silver Co Meriden

Sizing and Finishing Compounds
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp Waterbury

Smoke Stacks
The Bigelow Company (steel) New Haven

Soap
The J B Williams Co (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps) Glastonbury

Speakers
Cinaudagraph Corp (High Fidelity for radios, motion picture houses and public address systems) Stamford

Special Parts
The Greist Mfg Co (small machined, especially precision stampings) 503 Blake St New Haven

Sponge Rubber
The Sponge Rubber Products Co Derby

Spreads
Palmer Brothers Company New London

Spring Units
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and upholstery furniture) Bridgeport

Spring Washers
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Bristol

Spring Corp
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Bristol

Spring—Coil & Flat
The Humason Mfg Co Forestville
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Bristol

Spring—Flat
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Bristol

Spring—Furniture
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc Bridgeport

Spring—Wire
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Bristol

Spring Corp
Palmer Brothers Company New London

Stair Pads
Palmer Brothers Company New London

Stamps
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (steel) 141 Brewery St New Haven

Stampings—Small
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Bristol

Spring Corp
Sargent and Company New Haven

Steel Castings
The Hartford Electric Steel Co (carbon and alloy steel) 540 Flatbush Ave Hartford
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co Branford

Steel—Cold Rolled Spring
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Bristol

Spring Corp
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

Steel Goods
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order) Waterbury

Stop Clocks, Electric
The H C Thompson Clock Co Bristol

Studio Couches
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury

Switchboards
Plainville Electrical Products Co Plainville

Switchboard Wires and Cables
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

Switches
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg Co Hartford

Tableware—Stainless Steel
International Silver Co Meriden
R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co Wallingford

Tableware—Tin Plate
Wallace Bros Wallingford

Tanks
The Bigelow Company (steel) New Haven

Tape
The Russell Mfg Co Middletown

Tap Extractors
The Walton Co 94 Allyn St Hartford

Taps, Collapsing
The Geometric Tool Co New Haven

Tarred Lines
Brownell & Co Inc Moodus

Textile Machinery
The Merrow Machine Company 2 Laurel St Hartford

Thermometers
The Bristol Co (controlling, recording and indicating) Waterbury

Thin Gauge Metals
The Thinsheet Metals Co (plain or tinned in rolls) Waterbury

Thread
Max Pollack & Co Inc Groton
The American Thread Co Willimantic
The Gardiner Hall Jr Co (cotton sewing) South Willington

Threading Machines
The Grant Mfg & Machine Co (double and automatic) Bridgeport

Timers, Interval
The H C Thompson Clock Co Bristol

Tinning
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown
The Thinsheet Metals Co (non-ferrous metals in rolls) Waterbury

Tools
The Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co (rubber workers) 141 Brewery St New Haven
The O K Tool Co Inc (inserted tooth metal cutting) 33 Hull St Shelton

Toys
A C Gilbert Company New Haven
The Gong Bell Co East Hampton
The N. N. Hill Brass Co East Hampton

Transmissions
New Departure Div of General Motors (variable speed) Bristol

Trucks—Lift
The Excelsior Hardware Co Stamford

Trucks—Skid Platforms
The Excelsior Hardware Co (lift) Stamford

Tube Clips
The H C Cook Co (for collapsible tubes) 32 Beaver St Ansonia

Tubing
The American Brass Co (brass and copper) Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Co (copper alloys) Waterbury

Tubing—Condenser
Scovill Manufacturing Co Waterbury

Twine
The Undine Twine Mills Inc Moodus

Twine—Cable Cord
The Undine Twine Mills Inc Moodus

Twine—Chalk Line
The Undine Twine Mills Inc Moodus

Twine—Mason Line
The Undine Twine Mills Inc Moodus

Twine—Sail
The Undine Twine Mills Inc Moodus

Twine—Seine
Brownell & Co Inc Moodus
The Undine Twine Mills Inc Moodus

Twine—Trot Line
The Undine Twine Mills Inc Moodus

Typewriters
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co Hartford

Typewriter Ribbons
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co Hartford

Underclearer Rolls
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

Vacuum Cleaners
The Spencer Turbine Co Hartford

Valves
Reading-Pratt & Cadly Div, American Chain & Cable Co Inc Bridgeport

Valves—Automatic Air
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

Valves—Flush
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

Valves—Relief & Control
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

Venetian Blinds
The Permatex Fabrics Co Jewett City

Ventilating Systems
Colonial Blower Co Hartford

Vises
The Charles Parker Co Meriden

Washers
The Blake & Johnson Co (brass, copper & non-ferrous) Waterville
American Felt Co (felt) Glenville
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale
The Sessions Foundry Co (cast iron) Bristol
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

Watches
Benrus Watch Co 30 Cherry St Waterbury

Waterproof Dressings for Leather
The Viscol Company Stamford

Webbing
The Russell Mfg Co Middletown

Welding Rods
The Bristol Brass Corp (brass & bronze) Bristol

Wicks
The Russell Mfg Co Middletown

Wire
The Bristol Brass Corp (brass and bronze) Bristol
The Driscoll Wire Co (steel) Shelton
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet) Winsted
The Atlantic Wire Co (steel) Branford
The Bridgeport Screw Co (scratch brush) Bridgeport

Wire Arches and Trellis
The Platt Bros & Co (zinc wire) P O Box 1030 Waterbury
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co (brass, bronze and nickel silver) Waterbury

Wire Baskets
The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Wire Cable
The Bevin-Wilcox Line Co (braided) East Hampton

Wire Cloth
The C O Jelliff Mfg Corp Southport
The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Wire Connectors
The Wiremold Co West Hartford

Wire Drawing Dies
The Waterbury Wire Die Co Waterbury

Wire Dipping Baskets
The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Wire Forms
The Humason Mfg Co Forestville
The Wallace Barnes Co Div Associated Bristol

Wire Goods
The Patent Button Co Waterbury
The American Buckle Co (overall trimmings) West Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Co (To Order) Waterbury

Wire Mesh
Rolock Inc (all meshes and metals) Southport

Wiremolding
The Wiremold Co West Hartford

Wire Reels
The A H Nilson Mach Co Bridgeport

Wire Partitions
The John P Smith Co 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

Wire Rings
The American Buckle Co (pan handles and tinners' trimmings) West Haven

Woodwork
C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork) Hartford

Yarns
The Ensign-Bickford Co (jute carpet) Simsbury

Zinc
The Platt Bros & Co (ribbon, strip and wire) P O Box 1030 Waterbury

Zinc Castings
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven

Service Section

On account of space limitations, the material and used equipment items offered for sale by Association members have not been classified by sizes or usage best adapted. Full information will be given on receipt of inquiry. Listing service free to member concerns. All items offered subject to prior sale.

for sale or rent

EQUIPMENT FOR SALE. Quantity of line shafting with steel and wood pulleys. Counter shafts with loose pulleys and hangers. No. 14 Rockwood Base. Address S. E. 99.

FOR SALE. (1) Diesel Engine, one cylinder, 2 cycle "Primm" 35 H.P. 300 RPM Heavy Duty. Complete with air compressor, starting equipment, water and oil pump, clutch, out bearing, in A1 condition. Can be seen running. Address S. E. 105.

FOR SALE one 75 KW 3 phase Terry Turbine Allis Chalmers Generator Unit with switchboard equipment; one 8 x 14 x 10 Westinghouse Steam Driven Air Compressor; one 20 ft. Portable Belt Conveyor; two 6 x 4 x 8 Boiler Feed Pumps; one 200 ft. Gifford-Wood Bucket Type Coal Conveyor; one 15 H. P. Nash Gas Engine, and 3 KW Generator; 1 Kron 4' x 5' Platform Scale. Address S. E. 110.

FOR RENT in Mystic approximately 37,000 feet on single floor. Standard Mill Construction with sprinklers. Excellent daylight from skylights in roof throughout. Can be subdivided into three or four small sections for any manufacturer. Low rental rates. Address S. E. 111.

FOR SALE. Two story brick factory; 12,000 sq. ft.; ideally situated for manufacturing, location Shelton, Conn.; priced attractively for quick sale. Inquire Robert Gair Company, Inc., 155 East 44th Street, New York City. Brokers protected.

wanted - to buy

WORK WANTED. Bright Nickel Plating. We are equipped to do volume bright nickel plating of metal parts at reasonable rates. Inquiries will be welcomed. Wallace Brothers, Wallingford, Connecticut, Phone 193.

employment

MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Graduate McGill University, age 25, two years experience. Desires employment. Address P. W. 461. (M. A. M.)

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT. Married, age 41, rounded background includes 15 years experience with large office appliance, automobile, and electric refrigerator manufacturers, handling administrative sales, research, and promotional activities; organizing and coordinating projects. Cooperative, resourceful, and accustomed to responsibility. Successful record. Would like to become associated with reputable concern, the possibilities for the future being more interesting than the immediate salary. Address P. W. 462. (Jt. M. A. M.)

SALES EXECUTIVE OR GENERAL ASSISTANT. Has handled all phases of sales—domestic and export—directing sales to manufacturers, wholesalers, syndicates, chains. Possesses valuable contacts with leading manufacturers and handlers of widely varied lines. Extensive personal experience as missionary and promotional man in handling large contracts on specialties and raw materials. Wide technical knowledge of packaging, also practiced in designing and advertising to achieve greater salability of products. College trained American. Good health, personality and references. Able to translate readily the common commercial languages. Address P. W. 464.

GRADUATE ENGINEER—fifteen years with public utilities, and leading equipment manufacturer. Selling and engineering experience covers automatic heating, industrial and commercial air conditioning, ventilation, combustion and industrial heat applications. Desires position as engineer or sales position where broad industrial background is valuable. Address P. W. 467.

SALESMAN OR CONTACT MAN. Young High School graduate, age 23 with four years experience desires sales or contact work. Address P. W. 468.

AVAILABLE ABOUT MAY 1st. An unusual combination of sales and management executive. This man can take over the duties of General Manager, Sales or Advertising Manager, can develop new products and

new markets, make market analysis and is thoroughly familiar with Department Store, Specialty Shop, Jobbing, Chain Store and Premium distribution. Will consider counsel relations with two or three smaller concerns. Address P. W. 471.

CREDIT MAN, young man who has served three large corporations successfully as credit and collection manager seeks a similar position in Connecticut or New England with a progressive organization. Special qualifications submitted upon request. Address P. W. 472.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER, technical graduate with 20 years experience as chief engineer, chief draftsman, superintendent and works manager, desires permanent connection, preferably in an engineering department of a progressive company. Has specialized in the deep drawing of brass and steel and in the metallurgy and impact extrusion of non-ferrous metals. Uninterrupted records of results and a hustler. Has the ability to meet people well and get along with associates. Reasonable salary until ability is proven. Address P. W. 473.

DESIGNER AND ENGINEER. A graduate engineer who has had over 20 years experience as design and chief engineer in four large Connecticut industrial companies, now seeks a position in the design or production department of another Connecticut or New England company. For interview and references address P. W. 474.

Production Control Plant Management Sales Promotion Sales Management Sales Contact

Experience in these brackets fits me for responsibilities with manufacturing units of from one hundred to more employees. Compensation an open subject. Age 44 years. Clean background. Address P. W. 475.

A WELL ROUNDED PEG FOR THAT HOLE IN YOUR OFFICE STAFF. Three years experience in office management, sales analysis, correspondence, credit and collections. College graduate with A. B. degree; diplomas in Accounting and Office Management. Good health and personality—excellent references. Age 29—married. Go anywhere. Address P. W. 476.

WANTED—Position by accountant, 26 single, experienced accounting for automobile distributor, details factory payroll and costs, general office routine and installment sales. Typist. Graduate Trinity College, student Higher Accountancy, LaSalle Extension University. Desires opportunity for responsibility and growth in wider field. For information address P. W. 477.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER. Extensive manufacturing experience for 15 years fabricating raw material to finished product. Time and motion study. Engineering work covering all fabrication operations. Has established methods and procedures and basic standards for foundation of Standard Cost Systems. Wage incentive and production systems. Address P. W. 478.

ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT OR TREASURER, ANALYST AND "DOER". Eleven years experience in planning and execution of expense and production controls, development of budgetary control for executives and foremen, inventory control and liquidation, establishment of sales and territorial quotas. At present employed. Address P. W. 479.

SALES EXECUTIVE. Seasoned sales executive who understands all phases of manufacturing activity and who has been called upon to operate his entire division employing some 60 persons, now seeks new connection on account of his company closing out the division. While he would prefer to locate in Connecticut or New England, he will consider any proposal wherever it may be. For interview appointment address P. W. 480.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE. Practical mechanic experienced in all phases manufacturing, including purchasing: costs: product design: modern production methods: wage systems: tooling, etc. following products. Contract pressed and deep drawn metal stampings; steel and non-ferrous metals; screw machine products, Brown and Sharp and Nat. Acme machines; Castings, sand and pressure; multiple plunger or eyelet machine work; 4-slide machine work; ribbon and wire forming; headers: slotters: threaders. Rivets: wood and machine screws; Brass goods; plumber's supplies; pencil tips; flashlights; electrical specialties; screw shells and caps; switches; radio parts; lighting fixtures; lamps; chandeliers; giftware; plated silver hollowware and flatware; advertising novelties; premium promotion; syndicate store goods. Address P. W. 481.



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treatment I'd want myself if I were an injured worker.

"And I know that a company with a backlog of financial reserves like yours can successfully weather the storms of depressions and wars — as American Mutual has done in its 52 years.

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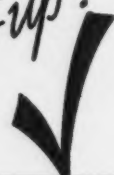
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